INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXIII NO. 30 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

RIFT IN LUTE OF INDIA GOVT.?

To Vote Or Not To Vote Is The Question

HOARE LEAVES DECISION TO WILLINGDON

Bhulabhai Argues And Gadgil Thunders In Assembly

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Though Sir Nripendra Sircar was able to hide the real position of Government on the J.P.C. scheme, I understand from lobby talks that the Secretary of State has agreed to give the Government of India a free hand to vote or not to vote on the various proposals on the J.P.C. Report.

Rift In Govt. Lute

I am told that yesterday's Executive Council meeting did not show unanimity of opinion and that some members favoured neutrality and others wished to participate in the voting and one or two had not made up their mind on the subject.

This means that the Government members will watch the debate on the 6th instant and then hold an Executive Council meeting and decide the attitude to be taken on the 7th instant. It remains to be seen whether the leader of the Assembly will lead Government in this matter or whether the opinion of the Leader of the Council of State will prevail.

The Government is sure of a majority in the Upper Chamber, but in the Assembly Government finds it difficult to believe that Mr. Desai's motion is worse than that of Mr. Jinnah.

Adjournment Motion

I also learn from lobby talks that some members feel so offended over Government's decision to restore the salary cut that they are likely to raise an adjournment motion or put a short notice question to censure Government for anticipating the budget and giving members no chance to express their views on this matter and the surcharges.

India's Right To Independence

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

The President, Sir Abdur Rahim, permitted discussion on the motion and amendments combined to facilitate the expression of all shades of opinion on the J. P. C. Report.

The Government spokesman found that the straight Congress motion was "intelligible" but Mr. Jinnah's composite motion seemed like asking for a structure whose foundation was to be destroyed, first storey cut away and top accepted if certain alterations like dropping the ceiling, cutting away of the walls widening of windows, and the like were adopted.

In opening the debate Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Opposition Leader, sounded a moderate note of general appeal to the Muslims and other minorities. He questioned if it was wise to set about distributing when we had yet to acquire our patrimony.

Arguing on the principles accepted by the Report he demonstrated the mischief of the safeguards, the hollowness of Provincial Autonomy and the futility of the Federal Structure. The scheme had no purpose to serve. Concluding his remarks, Mr. Bhulabhai added, "Though we may have no power to compel what we want, let us unite to repel what is being forced upon us".

The entire speech was quiet, passionless pleading, addressed to reason, justice and commonsense. The ball thus set rolling, was taken up, among others, by Maulana Shaukat Ali advising not to be frightened of the accession of Princes to the Federation. Sardar Mangal Singh who demanded a square deal in place of the R. T. C. Mr. N. V. Gadgil whose passionate plea and telling logic roused the House from falling into boredom by the manuscript monotony of Sir Leslie Hudson.

Speaking for the younger section in the Congress ranks Mr. Gadgil advanced the claim of India's right to National Independence after pointing out the syllogistic fallibility of British Political instinct.

But it is not yet known in what order the amendments will be voted on or how Government will vote. Negotiations are also proceeding between the leaders on the Communal Award. It is standing as the solitary stumbling block t common agreement. Decision has been postponed till after the 7th.

GOVT. TO WALK IN DIVISION LOBBY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

According to the lobby conversations, the position of the Government regarding the voting on the amendments to the J.P.C. motions has fairly crystallised after to-day's debate, and it is understood, they have decided not to follow the Provincial Governments. They will, therefore, participate in the divisions.—United Press.

ACQUISITION BEFORE DISTRIBUTION

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Who was there in Delhi who did not turn up to hear the opening debate on the J.P.C. scheme this morning? The Congress Working Committee members, the Princes and their Ministers, the stray members of the Council of State who have arrived in advance and every citizen who could manage to get a ticket were present. There was interest in the proceedings; there were cheers; but there was no excitement, tense or otherwise. The

(Continued on page 8.)

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT LUCKNOW

Municipal Officer Shoots Inspector & Commits Suicide

LUCKNOW, Feb. 4.

Panic prevailed in the premises of the Lucknow Cantonment Board following the ringing of a couple of shots within a space of two minutes this morning, when Mr. Harry Alexander (Indian Christian), Inspector of Hackney Carriages, Cantonment Board is alleged to have shot dead Mr. Bakhtnarain Mulla, Licensing officer of the Lucknow Municipal Board with a double barrelled gun and ended his own life by shooting himself through the temple.

It appears Mr. Mulla had gone to the office of the Cantonment Board to check accounts and asked Mr. Alexander to bring him the account books. Mr. Alexander, who was also a dog-shooter entered the room with a gun in hand and when Mr. Mulla was going through his (Alexander's) accounts, it is alleged, fired at him point blank blewing off his face and killing him instantaneously.

Mr. Alexander then returned to his room where, it is stated he put an end to his own life. A letter found on his person addressed to the Executive Officer of the Cantonment Board referred to Mr. Alexander's grievances against Mr. Mulla, which are believed to be the motive of the tragedy.—A. P.

ITALY PLEASED WITH LONDON AGREEMENT

Question Of Mutual Air Assistance In Balance

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, Feb. 4.

The Italian Government is undoubtedly very satisfied with the Franco-British Agreement and is specially pleased that no conditions have been imposed on Germany before entering the discussions and that Britain is willing to join France and Italy in the consultative pact for the defence of Austria. It is felt in some quarters that Germany may be asked to join this pact.

The question of mutual air assistance is being carefully studied but official quarters are not yet prepared to state whether Italy will join in it.

"DAILY MAIL" RAISES SCARE

Says London Agreement Is Pledging Britain To Europe

WARNING TO GOVT.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The "Daily Express" says that Britain is now pledging herself to Europe as in the pre-war days.

The only difference is that the pre-war commitment was secret but now it is open. The new proposal will plunge us deeper into the European maelstrom. Britain should not be so committed without the vote of her people who should choose whether her destiny should be linked with the bitter hatreds of stricken fields of Europe or with the peaceful prosperous peoples of her mighty Empire.

The "News-Chronicle" earnestly trusts that Germany may see in the proposals, as she certainly ought to, not any vestige of hostility or encirclement but the honourable means to facilitate her return to the comity of nations.

Germany Will Take London Agreement As Basis For Negotiations

BERLIN, Feb. 4.

A definite statement that Germany will regard the London proposals as the basis for negotiation was made by the Government spokesman.

Germany would never offer flat rejection to the London proposals according to the Government spokesman, but the problems must be fully discussed before all the parties concerned could be expected to reach complete agreement. It is likely that Germany may make every effort to avoid the appearance of obstructing any definite proposals for pacification of Europe, while at the same time making her own needs as clear as possible to other powers

While the recent Nazi utterances have been opposed to some of the London proposals, it is possible that these may now be regarded as newly formulated and, therefore, susceptible to further consideration.

No formal official information is yet available regarding the Government's decision.—Reuter.

INDIA'S VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

All India Board Discusses Programme And Appoints Agents

WARDHAGANJ, Feb 4.

The All India Village Industries Association Board Meeting which began on first had its sittings continuously for five days. Every day the members met informally between 7 to 9/30 and 12 to 3 and discussed and thrashed out points submitted to them.

It is understood details of the programme were discussed and certain constitutional changes were made. The Board admitted several members and appointed agents. A permanent Board of Trustees was appointed.

It is understood the following were appointed as trustees Messrs Shrikrishnadasji Jaju, J. C. Kumarappa, Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Khan, Dr. Gopichand and Vaikunth Rai Mehta.

It is further understood that Dr. Gopichand, Brijakishoreprasad and Vaikunth Rai Mehta were co-opted members on the Board of management.

March 7th has been fixed provisionally for the next meeting. Members are leaving for their places: Dr. Gopichand and Surjivallabh Das to-night, Dr. Ghosh to-morrow and Laxmidas Ashar and Ghoshiben Captain on Wednesday.—A. P.

TURKEY'S WOMEN CANDIDATES

Kemal Chooses 17 For Election As Deputies

ISTANBUL, Feb. 4.

President Kemal Pasha has chosen 17 women as candidates for election as deputies to the new Parliament on the 8th instant. Women are exercising votes for the first time. Those over 30 are eligible for membership.—Reuter's Special.

JAP JUDGE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT

TOKIO, Feb. 4.

Dr. Sugimura, the Japanese Ambassador at Rome has been chosen to succeed Mr. Adatchi as Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at Hague, according to the newspaper "Nichinichi."—Reuter's Special.

Labour Stands For Self-Determination

DENOUNCES J. P. C. PROPOSALS

Complete Transfer Of Power To Masses Demanded

"We do not want these crumbs. What we want is the recognition of our right to self-determination. No constitution would be acceptible to this country, unless it is framed by the people of India," observed Miss Maniben Kara, speaking at a workers' meeting held on Monday evening at Matunga (G.I.P.)

Labour Campaign

The Labour campaign of one week's demonstrations to voice the protest of the working class against the Joint Select Committee Report on Indian Reforms was inaugurated on Monday which coincided with the 5th anniversary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Strike of 1930.

Totally Unacceptable

Resolutions protesting against the unsatisfactory attitude of the Railway authorities in reinstating the strikers and rejecting the J.P.C. Report as totally unacceptable, were unanimously passed at the meeting. Mr. Jhabwalla presided.

Mr. S. G. K[illegible] speaking at the meeting [illegible] that February 4 was a [illegible]table day for the workers [illegible]ch as they were able to manifest their solidarity and [illegible] their efforts for the betterment of their condition. He pointed out the significance of the Labour Week during which the workers would express their disapproval of the Joint Select Committee Report.

BE IN VANGUARD.

Mr. Jhabwalla said that the workers should organise for securing power for the producing masses. The political consciousness of the masses had been roused and he exhorted the workers to be at the vanguard of the movement for the demand of freedom.

REINSTATE STRIKERS.

Dr. Shetty then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of workers held under the auspices of the G. I. P. Workers' Union, the All India Trade Union Congress and the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, protests, on the 5th anniversary of the G. I. P. Strike, against the Railway Administration continuously shelving the question of reinstatement of the ex-G. I. P. strikers, on unreasonable and jimsy grounds in spite of repeated requests, made by workers and against the flagrant way in which the management have flouted the Government Communique of March 1, 1930, and calls upon the members of Legislatures to take all possible measures to get the above communique implemented, by reinstatement of the above said strikers without any delay.

"This meeting is emphatically of opinion, that should the Administration not respond within a reasonable time to the above earnest plea of the Union, the Union should take all possible steps to prepare for the only course open to them, viz., direct action and, therefore, calls upon the workers to rally round the Union in thousands.

The resolution was seconded and was unanimously passed.

RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

Miss Maniben Kara then moved the resolution on political reform. She said that the fight for Swaraj had been going on for many years.

The Government sought to throw some crumbs to satisfy the people. What the people wanted was, however, real bread to appease their hunger. The first step towards real freedom was the securing of the recognition of India's right to self-determination. No constitution would be acceptable to India unless it was framed by Indians themselves. She stated, that the producing masses should have the power transferred to them. It was not merely the question of white man or brown man ruling the land. It was a question of hunger, the problem of food and raiment, observed the speaker.

ATTEMPT TO CONSOLIDATE IMPERIALISM

The following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar was then unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of workers (held under the joint auspices of several organisations), denounces the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, as an attempt to consolidate the imperialist domination in India with the help of the Princes and the reactionary upper classes by:—

1. Proposing a Federation with the Indian States, giving no representation to the States subjects.
2. Vesting autocratic powers with the Viceroy and the provincial Governors.
3. Reserving the Army, Police, Foreign Affairs, Finance policy, etc.
4. Introduction of the Second Chambers.
5. Indirect elections.
6. Highly restricted property franchise.
7. Special representation to vested interests.

"The J. P. C. Report denies the right of the Indian people to self-determination. No Constitution foisted on India from outside will be acceptable to Indian people.

DEMAND OF MASSES

This meeting further asserts that the demands of the Indian masses is for a full transfer of power and the radical reconstruction of the Indian society on the following basis:—

1. Abolition of Indian States and elimination of Feudal reaction.
2. Abolition of parasitic landlordism and re-division of land on the basis of economic holdings.
3. Nationalisation of key industries, banks, mineral resources and railways.
4. Guarantee of a minimum standard of living wage, 40-Hours week, Unemployment Sickness and Old Age pension.
5. Freedom of Press, speech and organisation, right to strike and picket.
6. Free, compulsory, primary education, and liquidation of illiteracy.
7. Right to carry arms.
8. Repudiation of debts incurred by foreign Power.
9. Liquidation of agrarian indebtedness.

Why "Indian Struggle" Was Banned

Subhas Bose's Book Tends To Encourage Terrorism And Direct Action!

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood, Sir Samuel Hoaresaid that the Government of India with his approval issued a notification prohibiting the entry of Mr. Subhas Bose's book into Beitish India. The action was taken on the ground it tended generally to encourage methods of terrorism or direct action.

Col. Wedgwood asked if Sir Samuel Hoare had read the book.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied in the affirmative and added that he entirely agreed with the answer he had just given. Moreover in a matter of this kind he must trust to the opinion of the men on the spot. After all they would be the victims of the outrages if they took place. He was not prepared to take any risk and believed that the book would be dangerous if introduced into India.

Col. Wedgwood asked if Sir Samuel Hoare was going to prohibit all dangerous books going into India.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that such a supplementary question had no relation to the original question.

The Speaker called the next question.—Reuter's Special.

LANCASHIRE TEXTILES AND INDIA

LONDON, Feb. 4

In the House of Commons Mr. A. E. L. Chorlton enquired if the considerably increased use of

(Continued on page 8.)

STOP PRESS.

ASSEMBLY VOTE ON TRADE PACT.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the House of Commons Sir Reginald Craddock asked for the details of the official and non-official voting on the last two Government defeats in the Assembly.

Sir Samuel Hoare said he would obtain the particulars.

The Duchess of Atholl inquired if the figures given in the press showed hardly any elected members voted in favour of the trade agreement.

Mr. S. S. Hammersley inquired if Sir Samuel Hoare still considered we are justified in relying wholly on the policy of good-will in respect of the protection of the livelihood of so many of our people in view of the Assembly's rejection of the trade agreement and practically unanimously hostile press comments on it. Sir Samuel replied that such a wide question be better raised in the forthcoming debate.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

4. HELP WANTED.

Will any Kind-hearted and Charitably disposed person, Hindu or other, help a poor respectable Hindu Lady of good family monetarily to solemnise the marriage of her daughter, who is utterly destitute owing to father lost the money heavily in business. Any help will be gratefully received with sincerest thanks. Please send to Rukmabai, P. O. Ballarpur, Dist. Chanda, C. P. (3607).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Lady Teacher knowing Marathi to teach conversational English to a lady. Time after 4 p.m. Apply stating terms to Dr. M. Venkatrao, C|o N. Powell & Co., Ltd., Bombay, 4. (9601).

Applications are invited from fresh Registered Medical Practitioners (M.B.B.S., or L.C.P.S.), for the post of a Casualty Officer in Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 50|- p.m., with free boarding & lodging (bachelor's quarters), for a period of six months, renewable for a further period of six months, so as to reach the Superintendent, on or before the 15th February, 1935, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials. (9571).

Wanted an experienced hand to take charge of our "Wool Spinning" and "Wool Finishing Plant." Only those having at least 10 years practical experience need apply stating the minimum salary acceptable. Manager, Model Industries, Dayalbagh, Agra. (9596).

Wanted (everywhere) Influential Gentlemen with abilities to sell very profitable Company's shares. Pay and prospects. Security essential. Apply: Agent, Post Box 859, Bombay. (3616).

Wanted experienced graduates for local High School. Apply with stamps to Box No. 9591, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced man, knowing Accounts and General Office Work and able to manage a large Trust Estate on a salary upto Rs. 75|-. Preference will be given to a member of Somavanshi Kshatriya Pathare Community. Apply Box No. 3603 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle".

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Commercial Artist wants part-time job, specialised in commercial designs and Lay-outs. Apply Box No. 3618, 'Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Lahria Sarai (Bihar.) (3584)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

For Ideal Small-Loan-Facilities Against Securities, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3595).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Selling Agents and Canvassers for high class and cheap brands of Cigarettes. Apply The National Cigarettes Mfg. Co., Baroda (3591)

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Goi	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of materials for the Poona City Municipality for the year 1935-36 will be received by the undersigned on or before 18-2-35 till 6 p.m. Tender forms will be sold from 8-2-35 to 16-2-35 (both days inclusive) on office days and during office hours in the office of the Development Engineer. Particulars regarding tenders can be had from the issue of the Poona City Municipal Gazette of 26-1-1935.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer, P.C.M.

9595.

FOR SALE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED by the undersigned for the purchase of Electric Motors and sundry parts lying at the Madhusoodan Mills at DeLisle Road, Parel, and at the Currimbhoy Mills in Liquidation at DeLisle Road, Parel, belonging to the Pioneer Rubber & Industrial Co., Ltd., in Voluntary Liquidation before the 18th February, 1935. Particulars can be had from the undersigned at his office at 12-14 Outram Road, Bombay between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.)

For The Pioneer Rubber & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
E. G. CURRIMBHOY.
For Sale & Co-Liquidator.

Bombay 4th February, 1935.
(9602).

Legal Notices

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

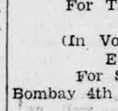
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at 24-26, Cama House, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of March, 1935, at 12-30 p.m. in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof and the balance in the hands of the Liquidator shall be disposed of.

Dated this 4th day of Feb., 1935.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM
& MADAN,
Attorneys for Mr. H. D. Mapara, Liquidator of the said Company.

(9603)

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line



REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Argun	Maru	9th	Jan.	25th	Jan
Ume	„	21st	„	26th	„
Kiluku	„	10th	„	28th	„
Ibukisan	„	24th	„	6th	Feb.
Shinnoh	„	24th	„	7th	„
Manyo	„	29th	„	16th	„
Hokushin	„	12th	Feb.	23rd	„
Celebes	„	20th	„	7th	Mar.
Alaska	„	22nd	„	30th	„
Havana	„	11th	Mar.	21st	„

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
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Telephone: 22084.
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Our Dharwar Letter

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED

Public Against Extension Of Term Of Present Councillors

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, Jan. 29.

At last notification regarding Dharwar Municipal Elections was published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated 24th January 1935 (Part IA) at page 45 as under:—

"No. 730/33—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 is published as required by the proviso to sub-section 1 of that section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 2nd February 1935.

"Any person who entertains any objection to the said proposal is hereby required to submit the same with the reasons therefor in writing to Government before the 2nd February 1935.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION

"Whereas the term of office of the present councillors of the Dharwar Municipality expires on the 14th February 1935 and where as it is necessary that the term of office of the present councillors of the said Municipality should be extended, owing to the fact that the election roll of the Municipality has been fraudulently prepared and is defective and it is impracticable to have fresh and correct election roll prepared to correct election roll prepared in order to enable fresh elections to be held before the expiry of the said term, it is hereby notified under sub-section 1 of S. 25 of the Act, that the current term of office of the councillors of the said Municipality shall be extended for four months."

RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Dharwar was held under the auspices of the Rate-Papers' Association under the presidentship of Mr. Vithalrao Joshi, pleader. Messrs. Krishtrao Mudvedkar, Narsingrao Bhise, Doctor Kabhoor and others made strong speeches. A resolution was also unanimously passed in the meeting urging Government not to extend the term of the present Municipality which is responsible for the fraudulent lists of voters and it was also decided that on application urging Government not to extend the life of the Municipality for further four months in view of the fact that the citizens are suffering from over-taxation and insanitary conditions as a result of the present Municipal administrations. About 5000 citizens have put their signatures over this application which would be forwarded to the Government to-morrow.

Pandit Krishnamacharya of Benares delivered an impressive speech on "Historical proof of the greatness of Hindu civilisation" last night in the Town Hall.

RAIN TO EXTEND IN BENGAL AND ASSAM

Earthquake Shock Of Slight Intensity Recorded In Bombay

POONA, Feb. 4.

The Western disturbance has caused widespread rain from the Northwest Frontier Province, and Kashmir to Orissa, and southwest of Bengal and is passing away eastwards. Local thundershowers have also occurred in the Central Provinces. A fresh western disturbance is approaching the Frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Chaibasa. Calcutta one inch; Saugor Island threequarters, Burdwan, Balasore, Chandbali, Sambalpur, half; Cuttack, Ranchi, Gaya, Hazaribagh quarters; Nowgong, Sutna one; Allahabad threequarters; Saugor half; Benares, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, Pendra, Kanker quarter; Cherat one and half; Sonamarg, Dras, Murree, Drosh one; Sialkot; Rawalpindi three quarters; Lahore, Khushab, Montgomery, Dalhousie half; Ambala, Lyallbur, Peshawar quarter.

Forecast.

Rainfall is likely to increase in Baluchistan decrease in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab and the United Provinces and will continue in Bihar and Orissa and extend in Bengal and into Assam.

Earthquake Report.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,310 miles away, was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at 22 hours six minutes I. S. T. on Sunday, February 3.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of above mean sea level.

4-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.034 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 87.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 62.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 79.6 degrees 2.6 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 64.6 degrees 1.7 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs 139 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 0

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1310 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 22h 6m (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 3rd February 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-2-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.4deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument

VICTIMISATION IN TILE FACTORIES

Joining Labour Unions Considered Crime In South Coast

(From Our Correspondent).
CALICUT, Feb. 1.

Sjt. K. P. Gopalan, a prominent Congressman and Labour leader, commenced his 10 days' fast on the 27th ultimo at 11 a.m. in a field 100 yards from the Madras Cannanore Road, in front of the Malabar Tile Works at Feroke. Although he had already covered five days, his general condition appears to be satisfactory. Dr. P. K. Raman examined him during the first four days.

Mr. U. Choyi, Proprietor of the Kerala Tilery at Feroke, is rendering all assistance to labour leaders. He also allowed the workers of his factory to visit Sjt. Gopalan, closing his factory fifteen minutes earlier on January 30.

The Star Tile Works at Kallai, have now commenced to work at 9 hours a day. It is anticipated that other tile factories at Feroke and the Saw Mills at Kallai, would follow the example set by the above tile works.

Mr. P. Krishna Pillai, Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, and Secretary of the Kerala Congress Socialist Party, in a statement says, among other things, that there are in all about 6,000 labourers working in the tile works and Saw mills of Feroke and Kallai and the wages received by them, when compared to that of the workers of other parts of India, are poor. He further states that it has been brought to his knowledge that certain tile factory owners are even victimising the labourers for taking part in labour meetings as well as joining the Labour Unions as members. Lastly he appeals to all factory owners to be just and reasonable to the requests of the workers and to adjust the working hours in accordance with the Factories Act.

CONGRESS LABOUR COMMITTEE'S APPEAL

Owners Asked To Take Humane View

The following resolution was passed by the Labour Sub-Committee appointed by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, at a meeting held on 26-1-35, at Calicut Labour Union Office:

"The meeting, while recording its deep sorrow at the conduct of the millowners in places like Feroke at their attempts at cutting down wages and dismissing labourers for the silly reason of having joined the labour unions—for the purpose of organising themselves and ventilating their just grievances,—requests the millowners to reinstate such of them as have been disimissed and to take a humane view about the griveances of the labourers.

"This meeting fully believes that the fast which Sjt. Gopalan has decided to undergo is absolutely consistent with the ideals of the Congress and hopes that the said fast will bring about a change in the present unsympathetic attitude of the millowners towards the labourers."

Abdulla Gulam Mitudin was arrested by the Lamington Road police on Saturday evening on a charge of riding his cycle on the wrong side of the road and in a rash and negligent manner.

Ceylon's Discrimination Against Indians

M.L.A. Asks Govt. What They Have Done To Safeguard Their Rights And Privileges

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

The following questions for oral answer will be asked by Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhuri at a meeting of the Legislative Assembly to be held on Monday, February, 4, 1935:—

1. (a) Are Government aware that in the new Land Bill which has passed the Second Reading in the State Council of Ceylon, Indians are debarred from holding land in the island even if they are domiciled there?

(b) Did the Agent to the Government of India protest against such discrimination and if so, with what result?

(c) Have Government considered the question of making representations to the Colonial Government on the subject? If so, with what result?

(d) Is this discrimination a part of the policy of the Ceylon Government? If not, why are Indians put there under various disabilities in the matter of trade, employment or immigration?

(e) What steps have the Government of India taken to prevent any diminution of or prejudice to the rights or privileges to which Indians are entitled?—United Press.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

The following questions for oral answer will be asked by Prof. N. G. Ranga at the same meeting:—

Will the Hon'ble Commerce Member be pleased to state:

(i) The annual and total cost incurred by the Government of India directly or through the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for maintaining the Indian Cotton Committee and its staff,

(ii) The nature of the work being carried on by the Committee,

(iii) The nature of relations between that Committee and the various provincial departments of agriculture; and

(iv) The measures so far taken by Provincial and Central Governments to implement the results of the investigations carried on by the said Committee?

GRANT TO PEASANT ASSOCIATIONS

2 Will the Government be pleased to state if they have directly or through the Indian Cotton Committee tried to utilise, by offering to bear the expenses in full or in part, the local associations of peasants to popularise the improved methods of cotton culture, cleaning, grading and marketing of cotton, and if so, what associations have thus been utilised and by making what grants, and if not, do Government propose to utilise these local peasant association for the said purpose?

3 (a) Will the Hon'ble Commerce Member be pleased to state the percentage fall in the prices of principal agricultural products, such as paddy cholam, wheat, cotton, groundnut, chillies and other oilseeds since 1928-29 as compared with the prices of 1913-14 and 1919-20?

FALL IN PRICES

(b) What was the relative fall during the same period in the prices of the agricultural products of principal countries, such as the United States of America, France, Japan, Canada, Australia, South America and Great Britain?

(c) What was the relative fall in the prices of manufactured commodities of India, the United States of America, France Japan Canada, South America, Australia and Great Britain?

4 Will the Honourable the Commerce Member be pleased to state that steps the Government of India have taken, or propose to take to give effect to the recommendations of the Crop Planning Conference?—United Press.

KHAGAUL GANDHI ASHRAM

Appeal For Funds

Babu Shri Krishna Singh, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee has issued an appeal for contributions for the erection of a building for housing the Khagaul Gandhi Ashram, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Mahatma Gandhi in 1925, but which remains unfinished till now, due to various reasons, chief amongst them being the imprisonment of the Ashram workers during the Satyagraha campaigns.

Malayalee Club For Bombay

OPENING CEREMONY PERFORMED AT BLAVATSKY LODGE

The desire of the Malayalees of Bombay to have a common Institution was fulfilled on Sunday morning, when Mr. George Jacob, Assistant Collector of Customs and President of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, performed the opening ceremony of the Malayalee Club at Blavatsky Lodge.

Mr. P. Nanu, Secretary of the Club, in requesting Mr. Jacob to perform the ceremony, explained the origin of the Club, and appealed to all Malayalees in Bombay to make the Club a success.

Mr. Jacob, inaugurating the Club, hailed it as a small beginning of an institution which may grow up to be a centre of Social and Intellectual activities of Malayalees in Bombay.

Mr. P. K. Nair promised to make a gift of his Library to the Club.

Prof. Keelary, Proprietor of the Whiteway Circus, who was present on the occasion, handed over a purse of Rs. 100 to Mr. Jacob, as a donation to the Keraleeya Samaj Building Fund.

After light refreshments, the gathering dispersed.

BURMESE PUNTER WINS DOUBLE

But Loses Claim To Dividend In Court

Mr. Justice Braund, of the Rangoon High Court, has dismissed a suit filed by Maung Thant, claiming Rs. 1,100 from the Rangoon Turf Club as being due to him on a winning double tote ticket.

The defence was that the ticket not having been presented within half an hour of the last race of the day, as stipulated by the Club's rule 14, the plaintiff was not entitled to the amount. The plaintiff had admitted that the ticket was not presented until the next day.

His lordship, as already stated, dismissed the suit because of the plaintiff's admitted failure to present the ticket within the prescribed time.

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Victoria Driver's Mysterious Disappearance

Left Horse And Gharry Standing In Street Four Days Ago And Remains Untraced

Mystery surrounds the sudden disappearance of Abdul Rahman Khudabux, the driver of Victoria No. 1219.

The missing man is aged about 60, and at the time of his disappearance was clad in the usual khakhi uniform of City Victoria Drivers.

He had a red Fez cap, and a black silk turban was tied around it. He was wearing woollen khaki pants.

Abdul Rehman took his Victoria out on the morning of 31st January. At about 5 p.m. the same day, the owner of the Victoria, who is residing at Club Road, Byculla, received information to the effect that the Victoria had been standing opposite the Alexandra Docks, near Carnac Bunder, Bhava-ka-Daka, without its driver for some hours.

The owner went to the spot, and took the Victoria to the stable and then made enquiries about the driver at the latter's house. The relatives of the driver were shocked to hear of his disappearance.

They reported the matter to the Police. The Police asked the relatives to make enquiries and assured them that they would, in the meanwhile, make ther own enquiries. So far neither the Police nor the relatives of the missing man have been able to clear up the mystery.

His relatives, told a "Sentinel" representative that they are at a complete loss to account for the man's disappearance. They say he had no enemies nor was he in any trouble neither financial or domestic. He had no vices and abstained from 'drinking' or even smoking "bidies."

He applied to the Police for renewal of his Victoria licence only last week.

He was residing with his family at Teli Mohalla, Latifa Building, in New Nagpada.

His family consists of his wife one daughter and two sons.

His buckle No. is 2940.

WANTED MEHTA SURRENDERS

Wanted since October 1934, on a charge of criminal breach of trust Gopalji Bhavanji Dave stated to be a "Mehta" working under Mr. G. T. Mangaldas, was arrested on Monday morning, following his surrender the Lamington Road Police Station.

He was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court and remanded to police custody till February 18, pending further investigations.

It was stated that on October 26, 1935, information was laid with the police alleging that about Rs. 7,000 belonging to Mr. Mangaldas were misappropriated by Dave.

An examination of Mr. Mangaldas' accounts, it is alleged, showed discrepancies to the extent of Rs. 52,017 and Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 11,500 were stated to be missing.

Dave was stated to have absconded since October.

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POWERS OF POLICE CHIEF

Can Court Revise His Orders?

Whether the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Police externing a person from the city could be judicially revised by the High Court was the issue that came up before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia on Monday.

The point arose on a petition made by Gulbadin Pathan Gulbadshah Pathan of Torki Ismail Khan, a village in the N. W. Frontier Province. He prayed that the order issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police some time ago under Section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902 externing him from the City of Bombay for a period of two years be set aside and that he be allowed to enter the City.

Petitioner's Statement

The petitioner stated that the externment order had been made without any proof of any offence and without being allowed any opportunity of offering his explanation. The order ignored all facts which ought to have been taken into consideration before any person could be externed. He had been residing in Bombay for eight years and it was not true, as alleged, that he had no means of livelihood or that he was a vagabond. During his long stay in Bombay he was the most peaceful and loyal citizen and had never been suspected or convicted of even a minor offence. The Deputy Commissioner of Police had acted illegally in ignoring the important fact that the petitioner had lent Rs. 3,000 to his co-religionists in the city and that it was essential for him to stay in Bombay to recover his money.

The petition was submitted to the High Court through the Clerk of the Crown.

At the hearing the petitioner was not represented.

Advocate-General's Contention.

The Advocate-General, in opposing the petition, submitted that this was an executive order with which a Court could not interfere. The petitioner could only apply to the Government.

The Chief Justice observed that this was an illegal order and the Court must go into the question whether it was valid or not.

The Advocate-General submitted that if a High Court or any criminal court interfered with an action of the Police Commissioner, it would raise a very serious question in regard to Police regulations in the city. There were legal authorities to show that a person who had been banished had other remedies than the one which the petitioner had adopted in this case. The aggrieved party could apply to the Court in a proper manner, i.e. by making a "habeas corpus" application to the Court.

Was An Illegal Order.

The Chief Justice—But this man had been banished without being heard.

The Advocate-General said that if the Court took notice of such a petition, it would mean that every order of the Police Commissioner could be reviewed by the Court.

The Chief Justice—If you establish that this is a valid order, it would stand. The Court can always consider whether a particular action of the Commissioner is valid or not.

The Advocate-General replied that this was an emergency order. And as such the Commissioner could not disclose all his cards. It was a question of great constitutional importance whether the Legislature intended the High Court to have powers of reviewing the Police Commissioner's order made on confidential information which it would not be in the public interest to disclose to the Court.

Moreover the petition had not even been affirmed. If this was a plaint submitted to the Prothonotary, it would have been rejected on the ground that it had not been sworn. The petition had been merely forwarded to the Court through the Clerk of the Crown.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

BIGAMY CHARGE AGAINST WIFE

Husband's Revisional Appeal Admitted In High Court

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court admitted the revisional application of Sorabji Bhikhaji Damania.

The application was against the order of Mr. Haji, the officiating Presidency Magistrate, dismissing the petitioner's complaint charging his wife, Pirojbai "alias" Pilloo Doctor, with bigamy, and also chadging Dinshaw Kavasji Kanga with abetment.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad appeared for the petitioner.

BOMBAY DEALERS' COMPLAINT

Private Cars Must Bear Equitable Increase In Taxation

The Secretary, Bombay Motor Merchants' Association, has made the following representation to the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Bombay:—

The new Motor Vehicle Taxation rates proposed for Bombay do not rest equitably upon the various classes of vehicles, and they are too severe for motor vehicles used for the transport of goods. The trade, industry and agriculture of the country depend upon them and if the vehicles are heavily taxed ultimately it will have an adverse effect upon all these. The proposed rates of taxes on vehicles used for the transport of goods should be so reduced that the maximum tax for such vehicle should not exceed Rs. 200.

In so reducing the taxation, a certain deficit is bound to result, but the deficit may be easily made up by increasing the taxation on private cars weighing not more than 30 Cwt. by Rs. 20. Private motor owners will not feel an additional charge of Rs. 20 so heavy but a person owning a vehicle of 100 Cwt. would find a tax of Rs. 700 per year as a great hardship on him.

BALANCING DEFICIT

Further all motor vehicles whether fitted with pneumatic or solid tyres should be in only one class and there should not be a higher rate of 25 per cent. for vehicles not fitted with pneumatic tyres. You will appreciate that the number of private cars is considerably greater than the number of vehicles used for the transport of goods and hence an additional Rs. 20 levied on every touring car would amount to a sum sufficient to balance the reduction of the tax on vehicles used for the transport of goods.

TAX ON PASSENGER BUSES

The proposed new taxation on passenger buses is also very heavy and should be reduced by 50 per cent. These passenger buses are a means of bringing the agriculturists from the villages to the towns, where there are no railways and thus give a considerable help in the uplift of villages for which the Government is so keen.

My committee recommends that the taxation on vehicles used for the transport of goods as well as passengers be payable by the owner quarterly instead of yearly in advance.

FRACAS AT MADHAO BAG

Accidental Push Leads To Serious Street Affray

The sequel to an accidental push was a serious street affray at Madhao Bag on Sunday night.

Pandoo Rama, complainant in the case, was, it is stated, standing in front of a pan shop near the main entrance of the Madhao Bag Temple. He pushed a Bhayya of the temple accidentally. Getting annoyed at this, the Bhayya is alleged to have used his fists. The complainant returned these whereupon the Bhayya rushed into the temple and returned with Ramlakhan Bandhu, Biharisingh Madhaosingh, Suhadeosingh Julbahadur Singh and another, the four accused in the case, all armed with sticks and Sahadeosingh, the main guard at the entrance of the temple with a gun. All of them are alleged to have asssulted the complainant with sticks and the main guard with the butt-end of the gun.

Nathoo Deo, and Pandoo Antoo, witnesses in the case who came to the rescue of the complainant were also not spared. They however managed to send the complainant to the J. J. Hospital where he was treated for compound fracture of the right elbow and for about eight other contused wounds. The witnesses were also treated for minor injuries and allowed to go.

The three accused were arrested later by the Maharbouri Police on a statement made by the witnesses. One man is still at large.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum enlarged them on bail till February 18.

POLICE RAID ON GAMBLING DEN

Following a police raid on a gambling den at Ferguson Road on Saturday evening, Keshav Ganpati and Ganpat Bhimji were arrested. Some money and 'tutta' slips were also seized by the police.

They were placed before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar and were ordered to be released on bail till 13th February.

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TURNED OUT OF V. T. YARD

The timely intervention of the Inspector of the Railway Police at the Victoria Terminus Station, was responsible for the prevention of a taxi drivers' strike as a sequel to their being turned out from the Victoria Terminus yard, in the early hours of yesterday morning.

It seems, there is a standing rule that taxies should be present in the yard of the Victoria Terminus all the 24 hours of the day and night.

"Through some misunderstanding," a police sergeant and some constables, who were on duty on Sunday night, asked all the taxies inside the compound of the Victoria Terminus to get out of the place.

The taxi drivers wrote a petition to the Inspector of Police, today. The police officer asked the petitioners to see him in his office, and immediately set matters right by allowing the taxi drivers to park their taxies inside the compound.

Taxi Drivers' Protest

We have received the following from the taxi-drivers of Victoria Terminus:—

The professional dispute between the taxi-drivers and the victoriawallas ended in a lockout of the taxis at V. T., Bombay, from their authorised stand provided for them by the policemen on duty. The taxis were driven out from the stand between 12 in the midnight and 11 in the morning of to-day. The policemen on duty sided with the Victoriawallas and hence the inconvenience caused to the passengers —for which the taxi drivers apologise to their patron passengers."

The taxi-drivers are moving the authorities in the matter.

WOMEN ARRESTED IN SUTTA KHEL RAID

A sensational raid took place, at Hajee Kasum Chawl, on Saturday night where is alleged to nave been going do Satta gambling.

Sixteen persons were arrested including four women. Sub-Inspector, Shivde had the warrent and rended the place.

The arrested persons were brought before the Magistrate on Monday morning at Mazgaon. When the Magistrate released them on bail and the case was adjourned.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

French Stars Fail On Bombay Lawn

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

FRENCH TENNIS "STARS" IN BOMBAY.

The talk of the town at present is the visit of the Tennis stars in Bombay. There are many people in the city who would not believe that there are such great Indian players, who could gain such a smashing victory in any circumstances, against two tennis giants of the world in the persons of Jacques Brugnon and Christian Boussus as to concede them only two and three games in the two sets they played against them. Then there are others who are inclined to hold. J. Charanjiva and Krishna Prasad, their victors, at a very high premium, and claim their victory as well worthy of their prowess.

BRUGNON IN PINK OF CONDITION.

I saw Brugnon after a lapse of five years and was agreeably surprised to find him in the pink of form and health. Five years of active and strenuous life, after he has crossed the meridian, according to the Greek prophets of old, has not told on him adversely in any appreciable degree. In fact, he looked, much younger by the elimination of the "butterfly" moustache which adorned his upper lip on the last occasion. He appeared as keen, alert and agile as ever. So the defeat which he suffered in company of his left-handed compatriot, Boussus, was not at all due to any marked deterioration of his play.

ARTISTIC DISPLAY OF SHOTS AND COURTCRAFT.

From the very outset, it was apparent that neither Brugnon nor Boussus was at home with the surroundings. The cement court and the morning rays of the sun seemed to trouble them. To add to their inconvenience they had not gained their "land feet" yet. Notwithstanding, they gave a remarkable exhibition of stroke production and court-craft. While Boussus excelled in hard top-spin drives, varying their speed, length and direction with commendable skill and sagacity, Brugnon produced a wonderful variety of shots with the hand of a master-artist. He cut, chopped, spun or screwed as he liked and discomfited his opponents time and again. They were on the offensive all along.

FRENCHMEN'S MISTAKES WERE INDIANS' GAINS.

But both of them suffered from that limit of accuracy which failed to find them the lines at the most critical junctures. More often than not, they had the better of the argument. Their greatest handicap, however, was that they failed to find the strength of their service, until late in the second match. Similarly their overhead shots lacked the killing power which gives a finality to all weak returns. This was apparently due to the sun. Were they to play in the afternoon instead of the morning, I have not the least doubt in my mind that the results would have been altogether different and the Frenchmen would have gone away like the heroes they came.

KRISHNA PRASAD PLAYS A MARVELLOUS GAME.

When I am talking so highly of the visitors, I do not minimize the magnificent part which the Indian pair played against them. About ten years ago I saw Krishna Prasad winning the Bengal Championship in partnership with S. W. Bobb at the expense of, I believe, Brooke Edwards and Michelmore, one of the strongest pairs in the country. Since then, he has aged to all appearances. But he has gained immensely in experience, skill and steadiness. Cool as a cucumber, he stood at the net and faced the onslaughts of his mighty antagonists with remarkable courage and pluck. Some of his returns and placings were marvellous indeed.

CHARANJIVA THE KILLER OF THE MATCH.

Charanjiva, produced the best service of the four although he committed double-faults thrice, and was the killer of the match. He rarely allowed an overhead shot to go unsmashed. He drove quite as hard as Boussus and volleyed magnificently. It must, however, be admitted that the Indians played mainly a defensive game and scored chiefly by the errors of their opponents. The match was played at a high speed and it was all over within forty minutes. Two and three games were all that the visitors could collect in the two sets.

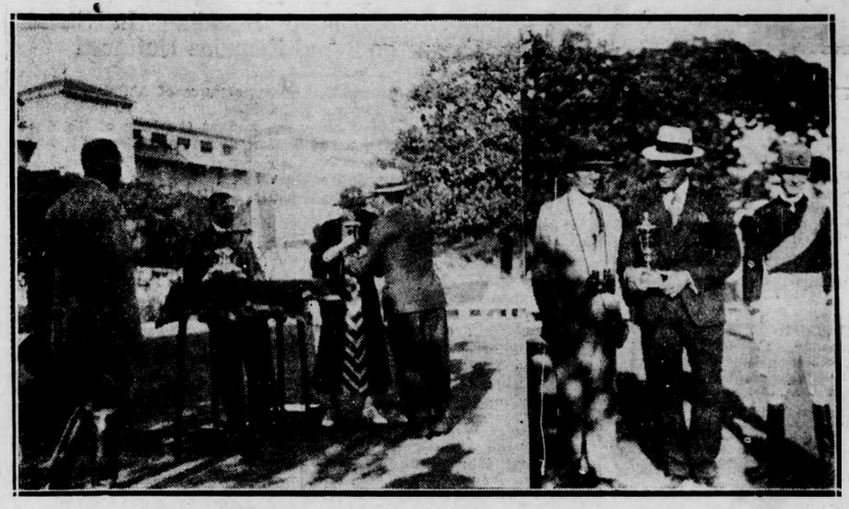
PITT AND TEW FIGHT HEROICALLY.

When A. M. D. Pitt, the ex-Champion of Western India and J. E. Tew met the Frenchmen, the latter had pulled themselves up to a certain extent. Their shots found the correct range and their mistakes were fewer. Brugnon appeared to serve much better than before. On many an occasion, the English pair found their defence penetrated by clever placings and wily stratagems. But they fought heroically and managed to wrest three games in each set from their redoubtable antagonists.

BOUSSUS' COMPLETE MASTERY OVER BOBB.

E. V. Bobb, who stands second in India's ranking list was called upon to measure his strength in a duel with Boussus, who has just earned the distinction of defeating the world champion, Fred Perry, twice. Although Bobb was not in a fit condition to handle the racket, he sportingly agreed to give him a game. It was practically a one-man's show. Boussus was all over him and did what he liked. Bobb made a brave attempt once or twice to collar a game but Boussus never relaxed the grip he had over him.

Presentation Of Cup



(Left) Lady Brabourne presents the Rajpipla Gold Cup to the owner of Shaphir. (Right) Mahraj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh photographed with trainer and jockey Northmore.

Women's Fight For Equal Rights

Struggle Through Walls Of Seclusion

Madame Halide Edib Recounts How In Turkey They Worked Out Their Emancipation Through Hard Times

"In my country there is a saying that women do not belong to different nations but to one, for their problems are the same", said Madame Halide Hanum, addressing a big meeting of ladies on Wednesday last at Saraswati Bhawan, New Delhi. Mrs Sarojini Naidu was in the Chair.

Continuing, Madame Halide Hanum said, "There is such a thing as the East and the West. The East has many more women as compared to the West, but the latter rules the East. The man who rules is the necessarily the better man, but he the stronger and the obvious cause of the domination of the West is going to be the subject of my talk this evening.

"There are many things which make Eastern women weak, but the two main factors are (1) seclusion and (2) her position in the family, and I shall emphasise 'seclusion' which is common to the East."

NOT DUE TO ISLAM

Discussing the question if this "seclusion" is due to the Islam, she said that when Islam came to the Arabs, in the sixth century, society was in a barbarous state. Man could take as many wo men as he liked. He treated them as cattle and could even kill them. The custom of marriage hardly existed and in general it was barbarous.

The Prophet at once changed the situation. Women became equal to men and acquired property rights which the Western women acquired after nearly 1,300 years and this economic position of women is the burning topic of the day. Arab women in pre-times were scantily clad and since civilisation came in, they have followed the injunctions, Islam laid down for proper clothing.

Continuing, she said: "Islam does not require woman to imprison herself, nor to cover her face but to be modest. In the early days of Islam, there were great women, women who helped to build Islam. They were teachers, leaders and soldiers. After Islam came into contact with other Eastern countries, the Moslems imbibed the traditions of the East and decline set in.

BYZANTINE CUSTOM

"All other nations of the East also took to 'purdah'. Turkey too took to 'purdah' but the Turks soon realised that their country suffered greatly due to the backwardness of their women. Before the Turks were Islamised, 'purdah' was not in vogue. There were tribes where men and women were on equal footing. They had similar rights and women were punished as severely for immoral conduct as men. When the Turks came to court, they found the Byzantine women observing 'purdah' and so it was a Byzantine custom.

"Women in Turkey were interested in education and started educational institutions. They also founded all the hospitals and mental hospitals, and even when in 'purdah' they maintained and developed the two important and vital branches of their nation's problems, viz., education and health. Turkey, too realised that the pace of progress must be maintained and so gradually emancipated Turkish women.

GREAT WRITERS HELP

"Great writers were champions of woman's freedom. One said, 'How can Turkey progress when half the population does not take up its responsibilities'? They wrote accordingly, and helped the women's movement. Turkish women had the support of their intellectuals for their emancipation. Till 50 years ago, the position of Turkish women was different from that of other countries. There were schools in the districts with women as teachers and these teachers and middle class women were the real originators of the movement and not the upper class rich women.

"After 1908, constitutional revolution marked the real era of progress as Sultan Abdul Hamid was a very reactionary sort of personage. Twenty-four years ago, the Turkish State accepted the principle of equal education for men and women. In 1916, women were allowed into colleges.

HARD TIMES.

The years from 1916 to 1918 were difficult times due to war. If women had not been ready to take the place of the men who had gone to war, if the peasant women had not fed a nation of 20 million, the race would have been wiped out, as Turkey was fighting with enemies, ten times as her superiors in warfare.

"In 1918, Turkey after being defeated, was occupied by foreign powers. Turkey decided to drive them out, as she refused to

(Continued in Col. 4)

VOLCANO ERUPTION NEAR GWALIOR

"Reports Greatly Exaggerated", Says Publicity Officer

The Publicity Officer, Gwalior, wires under Monday's date:—

"A report regarding the eruption of an extinct volcano, said to be situated in Gwalior State, is being given considerable publicity in the press. Careful enquiries from reliable sources reveal that the reports published are gross misstatements of facts.

"It appears that smoke, possibly due to a jungle fire, was seen issuing out of a small hill near Chachora, outside the Gwalior State boundary. After seven or eight days smoke died (sic)—after certain intervals. The reports published have been grossly exaggerated. No importance is attached to the reported phenomenon".

Volcano Ceases Emitting Of Smoke And Fire

GWALIOR, Feb. 3.

The volcano at Chichoda, which was in action recently is reported to have ceased emitting smoke and fire.—United Press.

CONDY'S Stops infection

Keep Condy's Fluid always in readiness to ensure the instant sterilising of cuts, wounds and abrasions. Condy's reduces the risks which all healthy children are bound to run in their games, and is a constant safeguard in case of domestic accidents. Condy's has a wonderful record of service in Hospitals, Institutions and in millions of homes.

CONDY'S REMEDIAL FLUID

Condy's is the most effective disinfectant for all domestic sterilising. It is odourless and absolutely safe.

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KEEP THAT STATE OF GOOD HEALTH

HARD COURT TENNIS IN BOMBAY

Surprising Defeat Of D. M. Khatau On Opening Day

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament opened its tenth session on Monday afternoon at the Hindu Gymkhana.

Eleven matches in Men's Singles were played off. The most surprising result of the day was the smashing defeat of D. M. Khatau ,one of the leading players of the Hindu Gymkhana at the hands of G. D. Bhagat, the young Bombay University Champion. N. R. Suvarna got a shock from D. M. Pereira but he managed to recover in time to beat the latter. Lekhraj and Tibra decided their contest after a strenuous fight over three sets, the superior stamina of the younger player telling in the end.

Another keen contest was between Prasad and Henson. The former won after the score reached the twelfth and eighteenth game.

The results are as follows:—

MEN'S SINGLES: FIRST ROUND

N R Suvarna beat D M Perlera 5—7, 6—1, 6—1.

Ramnath Chopra beat B. C. V. Mehta 6—0, 6—3.

O Sutton beat H T Hewson 6—1, 6—1.

J E Tew beat S L Tibdiwala 6—0, 6—0.

A J Wadia beat K A Noorani 7—5, 6—3.

A Peerbhoy beat P P Adalja 6—4, 6—3.

R Prasada beat R A M Henson 7—5, 10—8.

N Waltho beat Radhakishan Sigtia 7—5, 7—5.

G D Bhagat beat D M Khatao 6—3, 6—2.

K V Shevde beat S F Karaka 6—1, 6—1.

Lekhraj beat C L Tibra 7—9, 7—5, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Court No. 1 at 4 P M (S. T.): Jagannath Tibra vs. M R Row, followed by A C Santook vs. Krishnaprasad.

Court No. 2 at 4 P M (S. T.): M H Kajiji vs. H H Savantwadi, followed by C W Owen vs. Ranbirsingh.

Court No. 3 at 4 P M (S. T.): S W Dukle vs. N B Bhagvat, followed by I V Nanavati vs. F F Vakharia.

Court No. 4 at 4 P M (S. T.): B S Ramrao vs. S K Nathani.

On the first available Court: B D Jog vs. A M D Pitt.

PARSEE GYMKHANA

Court No. 3 at 4 P M: J S Lawyer vs. S K Fanasalkar followed by R M Khatao vs. L M Khatao.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. R E Osborne-Carey vs. Mrs. G Geisse.

Miss Merchant vs. Mrs. G Johnstone.

Shaphir, the winner of the Rajpipla Gold Cup.

DACOITS ROB MAIL BAGS

RAXAUL, Feb. 3.

Two runners carrying mail from Raxaul post office to Nepal were attacked by armed dacoits near Sukhchaina, who robbed the contents of the mail bags.

One runner was fatally injured while the other managed to proceed to the police station to report the incident.

The culprits have not been traced.—A. P.

AERODROME FOR LAHORE

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

A step in the direction of providing the Northern India Flying Club an aerodrome with night flying facilities on modern lines is under contemplation. According to the scheme the Government will take over the aerodrome from the Club and equip it with flood lights with a view to enabling incoming aeroplanes to land during night.

In addition to the present hangar about two more will be built to provide suitable accommodation to at least six or more aeroplanes. The new scheme will be on the line of the Delhi and Karachi aerodromes.—A. P.

A resolution condemning the Government of India Bill now before Parliament, was passed at the concluding session of All-Bengal Hindu Conference held at the Indian Association Hall Calcutta on Saturday night, Mr. N. Basu, M. L. C. presiding.

NEW HORSES FOR BOMBAY

Mr. Edward Esmond Imports Flying Orders & Black Peril

Mr. Edward Esmond, the well-known owner has decided to augment his string, which is in the care of F. Pratt, the English trainer. Two high class horses named Black Peril and Flying Orders are on their way to Bombay. Both are gelding three year olds. Black Peril won thrice as a two year old.

Flying Orders won the Hurst Stakes, beating the Aga Khan's Shahali and other high class animals. Good judges of horse flesh in England believe that Black Peril and Flying Orders should do well in this country.

ALLEGED ABSCONDER ARRESTED

Remanded To Custody Till Feb. 11

Dayahabhai, who had been arrested on a charge of theft on Sunday, was ordered by Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to be remanded to custody till February 11.

The accused who had been living in a Boarding house, Vishnu Bhavan, at Dadar with Shankerlal Balwant Shindeo is suspected to have stolen some goods worth about Rs. 45 on December 19 last. He is alleged to have been absconding since then till the time of his arrest.

(Continued from Col. 7).

be a subject race, as she had remained independent for the last seven centuries. For this actual fighting had to be done and women led guerilla forces.

"Without education, all this would not have been possible. She could not have organised transport, Red Cross services, and she could not have replaced men in Governmental offices if she had not been educated. After years of great struggle, Turkey cleared the country and gained independence. In the Republic of to-day she has all the rights men possessed, and also her political rights."

PATH OF PROGRESS.

Coming to 'purdah' in India, Madame Halide Hanum said: "I do not believe in throwing away old customs suddenly, but it is very strict, too strict. The supreme duty of every Muslim, Hindu and Indian woman in 'purdah' is to see that the coming generations are educated to be good wives and good mothers. Making of good wives and mothers does many languages but the knowledge many languages but the knowledge to be good citizens so that they may help in the regeneration of their country. Side by side with education there must be social organisation."—United Press.

JACKS' "SUPER SIX"

CORRUGATED ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS

ARE THE IDEAL COVERING FOR CINEMAS, BUNGALOWS, FACTORIES AND GODOWNS AS THEY ARE PRACTICALLY

INDESTRUCTIBLE

Better Sheets have never been Manufactured

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William Jacks & Co.,
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For U.P. Central Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, etc.
Messrs. LALA BANARSI DAS KHETRY & BENIRAM MOOLCHAND, Perfumers, KANAUJ, U.P.

For South India, Bombay Presidency and Burma.
Messrs. M. A. T. ACHARYA & Co., Sri Krishna Buildings, BANGALORE CITY.

The MYSORE PRODUCTS, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud, 2, 1991.
Muslim: Shavaal 30, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 2, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 12m.
Sunset: 6h. 34m.
High Tide: 0-56; 13-08.
Low Tide: 7-09; 19-04.

Tata Air Mail for Europe: latest posting at G P O 8-30 a.m.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mr N. Coomb's lecture on "The Fire Brigade and its Work". Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Women's Council (Public Health Committee) Lecture by Dr. Belderbeck on "Port Health Work in Bombay," Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 6.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 7.

Bombay Medical Council, ordinary meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Inchanga" via Danushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 5th instant.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Carthage" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

The "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 1 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent Council meeting of this Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. in the Committee's new office hall, opposite B. B and C. I. Rly., Dadar station, to consider some important matters.

'C' WARD CONGRESS MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the managing council of the 'C' Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.), at the Committee office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS (LUCAL) ASSOCIATION

The eleventh annual sports and the birthday celebration of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell will come off on Sunday (17th inst.) at 4-00 p.m on the Cooperage, (W. I. F. A. Ground) when Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur will preside and Lady Dastur will distribute the prizes.

ADARSH CHITRA LIMITED

The above-named Film Company has been, recently started in Bombay, with Seth Govinddas and Co., as its Managing Agents. Sukumar Chatterjee who has worked for several years in Hollywood has already started rehearsals for the first picture called "Dhuva-Dhar."

THE REGAL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

More thrilling than "THE THIN MAN"!

The CAPITOL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Warner Bros. Thrill Special
HERE COMES THE NAVY
JAMES CAGNEY · PAT O'BRIEN

Plenty of Fun and Thrills!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Over the River". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Evelyn Prentice." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Here Comes the Navy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kaliya Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Tyrant" Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Chu-Chin-Chow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EDWARD—"Red Rider" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Viva Villa." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Caught Cheating" and "Around the Corner". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CEYLON MALARIAL RELIEF

25 Strong, self sacrificing educated Bombay Youths including doctors and trained volunteers are proceeding to Ceylon, for rendering humanitarian services to thousands of people dying from malaria dysentry and starvation. They appeal to the generous citizens of Bombay to equip them with all medical supplies and other necessities such as railway fare and other expenses.

All donations in cash and kind to be sent to Secretaries at 128, Jer Mahal Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

HON. KHAN BAHADUR COOPER ON TOUR.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member, will proceed on a tour to Nasik district on Thursday (7th inst.) to see the extent of the damage done to crops by the recent cold wave. He will return to Bombay on Saturday afternoon.

KHOJA READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

In the Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Volunteer Corps Free Reading Room and Library, during the month of January 1935, 1934 persons took advantage of the Free Reading Room and 157 books were issued from the Library.

S. D. S. BANDHU MANDAL

The fifth annual gathering of Shri Dasha Shri Shrimali Bandhu Mandal was held on Sunday at Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall, Girgaum, when Mr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal Seth, 1st Class Sub-Judge, Thana, presided.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, the president distributed the prizes and in his address, he thanked the members who made the function so successful, paid compliments for its rapid progress and he desired very much to see the advancement of the caste through the Mandal.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association at their meeting held on 2-2-35 have elected the following office-bearers for the current year.

President: Sheth Chunilal B. Mehta.
Vice-President: Sheth Shivlal Chhotalal Shah.
Hon. Secretaries: Sheth Kantilal Maganlal Zaveri, and Sheth Shankerlal Chandulal Sura.
Treasurer: Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai.

BULLION MERCHANTS' DISPENSARY.

7,460 patients were treated in the Bombay Bullion Merchants Charitable Dispensary during the month of January 1935; besides, 27 injunctions were given to the patients free of charges.

MULLOCH LIBRARY, THANA

The following office-bearers have been elected for the year 1935:—

President: Sir Govind Balwant Pradhan.
Vice-President: Mr. Tribhuvan Shet Jamnadas.
Secretaries: Mr. K. T. Chitre and Mr. S. R. Pradhan.

Bhattacharya Executed

RAJSHAHI, Feb. 4.

Bhabani Battacharya who was sentenced to death in connection with the famous Lebong Shooting Outrage in May last, when an attempt was made on the life of Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, was executed in the Rajshahi Central Jail at midnight on Sunday last.—United Press.

Woman Knocked Down

A serious motor accident occurred on last Sunday at about 11-45 a.m. on the Erskine Road, when a woman aged 50 years was knocked down by a motor-van No. Y. 8867 which was proceeding along Erskine Road towards Bhendy Bazaar junction. The injured woman, Akkoobai Kala, was removed to the J. J. Hospital but she died on Monday morning.

Parla Shikshan Mandir

The First School-Day of the Parla Shikshan Mandir of Villa Parla was celebrated on Friday, when Mr. V. M. Dubhashe was in the chair. Mr. D. G. Kale, the Superintendent of the School, announced that the School was registered from the 1st of February 1935, and said that arrangements were being made to open Gujarati and Hindi classes for boys and girls.. After a vote of thanks to the chair the function came to a close.

Mr. B. S. Patel, who has been appointed Director of Agriculture.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE LECTURE

Literature, Art And Industry

Countess Vera Crassy President of the Universal Arts Circle, addressed on Friday the Students' Union of the Sydenham College on the importance of literature, art and industry as illustrated in the history of modern Jugoslavia.

Mr. M. J. Mutla the Principal of the College presiding. He observed that lectures like those by the Countess gave a wider outlook to the students and enabled them to be better citizens. Literature was, he observed, the instrument of shaping the nation's cultural life.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 Noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of European Music. "H. M. V. Potpourri." Selections from the new H. M. V. Lists. 5-30 p.m. A Relay of the Girl Guide Rally held in Honour of The Visit of the Overseas President Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. (From The Cooperage.) 6-30 p.m. Indian Ladies' Hour. Talk. "Saint Tukaram". By Miss Bachubai Wagle. 7-0 p.m. First Time Here. This is a new feature. During this hour new artistes will be facing the Microphone for the first time. Listeners are requested to send in their reception reports about the merit of each artist. 8-0 p.m. Interval. 8-30 p.m. European Programme. Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. European Programme Weather Report and News Bulletin 9-30 p.m. "My Adventure at Chislehurst." A Story for Broadcasting. By A. J. Alan. 7-30 p.m. Book Talk. By The Bookman. 7-45 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-45 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal Comic Plays. By R. D. Vyas and His Party.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. "The Little Show" A Song-and-Sketch Show based on the famous Nine O'Clock Revue from the Little Theatre. Compered and Presented by Morris Harvey (Revue Comedian, formerly of the original Pelissier Follies), with Wyn Richmond, Nancy Logan, and others. Produced by Cecil Madden. 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Ernest W. Goss. 9-15 p.m. Talk. "Cape to Cairo on Foot."* Mr. R. A. Monson. 9-30 p.m. Evensong. Relayed from York Minster. 10-15 p.m. The News, followed by the last ten minutes of the running commentary on the International Heavyweight contest, Jack Petersen v. Walter Neusel, by Lionel Seccombe, Relayed from the Empire Pool, Wembley.* 10-40 p.m. John Ridley (Syncopated Pianist), playing an all-British Programme. 10-55 p.m. London Zigeuner Orchestra. Directed by Ernest Leggett. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

Tata Hydro-Electric Cos.

GROSS EARNINGS FOR YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 1935

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of January 1935 and for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1935, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for January 1934 Rs. 3,61,213; for January 1935 Rs. 3,94,375.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for January 1934 Rs. 4,73,400; for January 1935 Rs. 4,42,184.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for January 1934 Rs. 5,00,423; for January 1935 Rs. 6, 13,791.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for Fiscal year upto January 31, 1934 Rs. 27,87,695; for current fiscal year upto January 31, 1935 Rs. 31,22,548

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for fiscal year upto January 31, 1934 Rs. 32,79,736; for current fiscal year upto January 31, 1935 Rs. 36,14,333.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for fiscal year upto January 31, 1934 Rs. 34,28,165; for current fiscal year upto January 31, 1935 Rs. 39,64,547.

ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma , will deliver his eighth lecture, on Prashnoparishad Vedic Satyanarayan Katha, at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kalbadevi Road, Kalika Bhavan, Gaywadi, to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m.

DEATH DUE TO CYANIDE POISON

Coroner's Verdict In Liquor Shop Owner's Death

Death due to a suicidal dose of cyanide poison, was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury on Monday at the inquest held over Rustomji Merwan Mundagar, a liquor-shop owner, who died on January 28 last.

Mr. Cursetji Jehangirshaw Taleyarkhan, giving evidence before the Coroner, stated that at the time of the incident he was in the deceased's shop at Colaba together with his friend Mr. Rustom Jehangir Mistry, a student of the Xavier's College. The deceased and himself had returned at about 1-30 p.m. to the shop and had lunched together. On the way from the city the deceased had bought a packet of empty Gelatin capsules from a chemists' shop. After lunch, the deceased went to the rear verandah of the shop and some time afterwards witness found him there lying on the floor unconscious and breathing heavily. A doctor was immediately summoned, but he advised Mundagar to be removed to the hospital. But on the way, Mundagar died.

Witness further said that the deceased had owed him Rs. 3,400 but he had never pressed him for the amount.

Frank Jackson, a laundry owner, stated that on the day of the incident, he had been to the deceased's shop for lunch. Before leaving the shop, the deceased asked Mr. Mistry for the bottle of "Cockroach poison" but as witness knew where it lay, told Mundagar that it was in the lower shelf of the cupboard. Witness went to Girgaum and when he returned he found the deceased unconscious.

THE VANITA VISHRAM

Entertainment At The Opera

The Vanita Vishram arranged on Friday a lengthier programme of entertainment. There were as usual with these shows, good, bad and indifferent items. The "Garba" with French flower-baskets," tambourine and cheap theatricals has not yet left these "charity" world. There were, however, other items of more appreciable interest. Srimati Hansa Mehta's short social skit "Himalaya Unit" was well adapted—It should have been better acted.

The group dancing, not the final "Garba" of "Vasanti", was restrained and refined both in movement and costume.

HUNGARIAN ART

At The Taj

Mrs. Jass Brunner and Miss Elizabeth Brunner, her daughter, the Hungarian artists already known to the city, have returned to Bombay after a two years' sojourn in the provinces, North and South. The tour may be seen illustrated in the work which will be exhibited at the Prince's Room at the Taj Mahal Hotel. It contains many interesting painting of architectural subjects landscapes, urban and rural and portraits of celebrities.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS IN BOMBAY

Syt. R. Shankaran, Hindi Pracharak, writes: The Preliminary Examinations in Hindi Prathamik, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha, will be held in Bombay on Sunday the 10th Feb. The following particulars about this year's examination will be read by the public with interest: There are 27 candidates for the Rashtra Bhasha, of whom 18 are ladies; 15 candidates for the Madhyama of whom 3 are ladies; and 75 candidates for the Prathamik of whom 48 are ladies. These had their course of study at the Hindi Classes conducted in different parts of the City such as Matunga, Dadar, Khar, Santa Cruz, Gamdevi, Girgaum, etc.

There will be two centres, (1) at Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, and (2) at Indian Education Society's Girls' High School, Dadar, opposite B. B and C. I. Ry. Station. The Centre at Seva Sadan is only for ladies.

The examinations will be held from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and from 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Those interested in the study of Hindi and in the matter of opening new classes, will please write to the Pracharak at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, Bombay.

LATE MR. NAGINDAS A. MEHTA

INDIAN INCOME-TAX EXPERT DEAD

Mr. Nagindas A. Mehta, National Worker, Dies At Ghatkopar

We regret to announce the death, that took place at Ghatkopar, early on Monday morning, of Mr. Nagindas Amulakrai Mehta founder of the well-known firm of Messrs. Nagindas and Maneeklal, income-tax experts of Bombay. Mr. Mehta was suffering from paralysis for the last four years. There was a fresh attack on Sunday evening ,which resulted fatally, the next morning.

Mr. Mehta, a resident of Vasna, near Ahmedabad, came to Bombay and opened a firm as expert adviser on insurance matters. It soon proved a flourishing concern and Mr. Mehta amassed a good fortune which he used for promotion of public welfare.

RS. 100,000 GIVEN FOR EDUCATION

He gave the handsome sum of rupees one lakh for furthering national education through Mahatma Gandhi, and also helped in giving Ghatkopar a humanitarian institution. A library was opened in his name at Ghatkopar Jain Aushadhashala.

He was a devoted follower of Mahatmaji, and had published the works on Gandhiji in series. He did his best to promote rural uplift work, and spent liberally on movements for national advance.

Mr. Mehta also strove hard to give Bombay pure and unadulterated milk by having milch cattle stables erected in the suburbs, and importing the milk supply by trains, but he unfortunately, did not succeed in his attempt. In Mr. Mehta's death Bombay and Gujarat have lost a generous hearted citizen who believed in plain living and high thinking.

HARTAL IN GHATKOPAR

In honour of his memory Ghatkopar observed hartal on Monday. The local markets, National Girls' School, Ramji Assar School Hindu Gymnasium, etc., were all closed for the day.

Kasarwadi Harijan Fire-Relief

About three months ago a fire broke out at Kasarwadi in the Harijan quarters at Dadar. Many huts were burnt down and 180 families i.e. about 700-750 men, women and children rendered shelterless. Workers from the Congress, Hindu Sabha, Harijan-Sevak Sangh and various other prominent citizens formed a central committee for relief. The committee held its sittings five times and has now ceased to function for the time being.

The Statement of accounts was adopted by the Committee at its last Meeting.

The following is the list of Donors: Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay Rs. 500; National Association, Dadar Rs. 25; A well wisher (Through Shantabai) Rs. 25; D. S. Babrekar Rs. 10; Prof. V. G. Rao Rs. 20; Sjt. M. G. Dandekar Rs. 5; Khushaldas Harjeevandas Rs. 5; Lokhitwadi Sangh Rs. 10; Mr. G. V. Joshi Rs. 10; Panshikar Bros. Rs. 10; Kanapaccha and Co., Rs. 10; Keshavjee Dharsi and Co., Rs. 10; Dr. Y. V. Furandare Rs. 10; Mr. Vaman G. Harchekar Rs. 5; Dhanjee Naya and Co. Rs. 5; Shivchand Tejmal and Co. Rs. 5; Jesraj Dharsi and Co. Rs.5; Meghjee Virchand and Co. Rs. 5; Devjee Daya and Co. Rs. 5; Hirji Pachan and Co. Rs. 5; Hari Mahadev Vaidya Rs. 5; Dharamsi Tejpal and Co. Rs. 2/8; B. P. Khandalvala Rs. 20; Rambhau Motiwale Rs. 40; S. P. Prabhu Rs. 30; Dr. N. T. Saraf Rs. 30.

Besides these, several donations in kind were also received.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Khilafat": Mohamed Ali Number

"Khilafat," the local Urdu daily, has published a special Mohamed Ali Number on the occasion of the fourth death anniversary of the late Maulana Mohamed Ali. This number contains a large number of articles and poems written by friends and admirers of the late patriot. Eloquent and just tributes have been paid, among others, by Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Maulana Zafarali Khan, Maulana Husein Ahmed, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Asafali, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Sir Mohamed Yakoob, Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan, and Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi.

Extracts from tributes paid by his friends on hearing the sad news of his death have also been included in this number. These include a passage from Pandit Jawaharlal who calls the late Maulana "A valiant General."

Liquor Licensees Non-Co-operate

The most loyal people in the city, viz., the liquor shop licensees have resorted to non-co-operation with the Government owing to their alleged failure in getting justice by persuasive methods.

Some time ago they, it is reported, vainly appealed to the Collector of Bombay, requesting him to call a conference of the licensees and to negotiate with them for the renewal of licences on satisfactory terms. They then petitioned to the Governor who was good enough to acknowledge the letter but nothing further was done in the matter. The licensees were disappointed with the result that when on the 1st of this month the licences for country liquor were put up for auction, only 22 shops were sold out of 235 while on the following day only four liquor shops for doing "on" business were disposed of out of 34.

BEGGARS DOPED AND ROBBED

Suspects Remanded To Custody

The story of how two beggars were robbed after being doped was narrated at the Mazagaon Court on Monday, when Sheik Abdulla Sheik Mir Bux and Mir Dalkhan Sheik Dalkhan, were put up for remand before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Bombay.

According to Prosecution Maaar Hussein and Abdulla Kutabkhan, both beggars, were sitting in the Northbrook Gardens on last Saturday, when they were accosted by the suspects and brought somewhere near the J. J. Hospital. There they were given some sweets to eat. Subsequently, it was stated, they were taken to the Dongri Maidan, where they were left unconscious. The two beggars woke up on Sunday and discovered that their clothes and blankets were missing. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

It is suspected that 'Dhatura' was administered to them.

The accused were remanded to police custody till the 15th inst.

VACCINATE CHILDREN

Two Temporary Stations Opened In City

The Executive Health Officer in a public notice advises the vaccination of children in view of the gravity of the small-pox situation. He adds:

"There are 21 vaccination stations in the City where vaccination is performed free of charge. The Vaccination Station at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, is open daily between 8 and 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) and 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), and two temporary stations have been opened in the Fanaswadi Sections, in the mornings and afternoons. The Central Vaccination Depot at Pobawdi, Parel, is also kept open during the whole day for vaccination purposes.

Lymph will be supplied to messengers on the written request of any medical practitioner at Re. 1-4-0 per capsule containing five doses either at the Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, or at the Vaccination Depot, Suparibag Road, Parel, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.) on working days."

10 PERSONS ARRESTED ON GAMBLING CHARGE

Ten persons were arrested on Saturday by the Kalachowki Police on warrant issued under the Gambling Act. They were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, on Monday and were enlarged on bail.

DRIVER TO BE PROSECUTED

Sequel To Death Due To Fall From Lorry

The Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of death caused by having been violently thrown out of a motor lorry, at the inquest held on Monday over Laxya Narya aged 30, a labourer of Ville Parle.

The jury also added a rider to the effect that Bhaskar Menon, the driver of the lorry, ought to be prosecuted for rash driving.

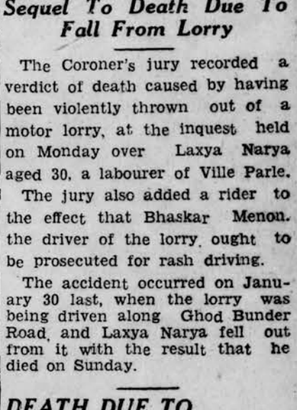
The accident occurred on January 30 last, when the lorry was being driven along Ghod Bunder Road, and Laxya Narya fell out from it with the result that he died on Sunday.

DEATH DUE TO ACCIDENTAL BURNS

At the inquest held over Laxmibai Alloo, aged 70 years, on Monday, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death caused by burns, accidentally sustained from a stove.

The deceased was in her room at Kalyanji Mulji's House, Kadak Street, when the accident occurred on last Sunday. An empty kerosene oil bottle, a match-box, and one burnt blanket were found near her body.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M



With Frank Lawton, Jane Wyatt, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Colin Clive, Lionel Atwill, Reginald Denny, C. Aubrey Smith, Henry Stephenson and others. A UNIVERSAL PICTURE presented by Carl Laemmle. A JAMES WHALE PRODUCTION.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1935

THE ASSEMBLY DEBATE

The Assembly debate on the J.P.C. scheme of reforms, which began yesterday has created little stir in the country despite the fact that we are now nearing the end of the long constitutional enquiry and the important stage in it, namely, the second reading of the Reforms Bill by Parliament will commence this very week. The unconcern of the public can be easily explained. The scheme itself is so far behind what the country has demanded that it is hardly calculated to enthuse even the most moderate section of the country. Indeed, every section has already condemned it downright. The Secretary of State himself has acknowledged that the bulk of Indians do not appreciate or require the constitution offered to them. The recent Assembly elections have confirmed the country's verdict. On Thursday the people all over the country will once again remind Government of what they think of the scheme. They are not, therefore, much interested in the Assembly debate except that they want to frustrate, if possible, the attempt of Government to scrape together a majority of votes in support of the scheme by pressing into service the official bloc and by mixing up the question of the Communal Award with that of the J.P.C. scheme as a whole.

Damaging Statement

It may be noted that the official motion, moved by Sir N. N. Sircar is only to the effect that the J.P.C. Report "be taken into consideration." That means that, even if all the amendments are defeated and the original motion is passed, it cannot be said to mark the Assembly's approval of the Report. The speech of Sir Nripendranath calls for little notice except for a remark of his which damages his own case. He said that "if the Governor-General and the Governors had only one desire, namely, that no real power should be exercised by the people, then the constitution would not function." This is only another way of saying that the destinies of millions of people are at the mercy of autocrats, who in all probability will be non-Indians and mere sojourners in the land which they will be called upon to govern. And the millions have no safeguards—constitutionally speaking—against the autocrats misusing their mighty powers.

Complete The Alliance

Perhaps the best speech of the day was that of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who moved the Congress amendment rejecting the whole scheme. He admitted that to-day we may not have the power to compel the Government to grant what we desire or deserve. But, he rightly added, "we have certainly the self-respect to repel what we don't want." His reply to the plea that the British should continue to rule over India so long as she is sharply divided by religious differences is profoundly true and memorable. Religion, he said, was a matter between man and God and could not be debased for the purpose of division of spoils of an earthly character. Why should they allow others, he asked, to divide them on grounds of religion and thus to perpetuate their domination? He fervently appealed to the House "not to fight over distribution before acquisition". It remains to be seen whether the appeal to the House to unite for the acquisition of freedom for the country will have the desired effect. The final result of the debate will largely depend upon the response to this appeal. The Law Member himself saw little difference between Mr. Desai's amendment and that of Mr. Jinnah, so far as the rejection of the J.P.C. scheme as a whole was concerned. And Mr. Desai said that this fact gave him "a strength of alliance which he valued." Would that the alliance was completed by the two leaders agreeing definitely to make a common cause. This hope has still a good chance of being fulfilled if the Nationalists join the Congress Party waiving their insistence on condemning the Communal Award.

Promising Beginning

M. Laval seems to be on a fair way to establishing himself as a world statesman of a very high order and as the greatest Foreign Minister of France, not excluding even Briand and Herriot. He has repeated his Rome triumph in London and has outdone even himself in demonstrating rare courage and imagination. For, an ordinary French politician would not have even dreamed of interfering with a single comma of the Treaty of Versailles.

The reported agreement between France and Britain constitutes, on paper, a promising beginning for the future. But it remains to be seen how it is followed up. Germany has not yet revealed her attitude. But Germany would be uncommonly foolish to reject the Anglo-French offer. What we are particularly interested in is the effect the Agreement will have on the question of Disarmament. Will the Powers even now learn the one lesson that emerges from all these anxious and protracted negotiations: that the only permanent safeguards against armament and war are disarmament and a determined resolve for peace?

By the way, one cannot help noting with regret that, without disparaging the efforts of M. Laval and even of Sir John Simon, one of the contributory causes of the success of the negotiations was the report of Germany having rearmed extensively. It is a pity that Allied statesman should not have revised the Treaty of Versailles of their own accord instead of waiting for Germany to compel them to do so almost by force.

Complete Vindication

We cordially congratulate Mr. B. G. Horniman on his acquittal in the "Sutta Khel" case of the charge of defamation preferred against him by Bhagwandas Laxmidas. We also congratulate Mr. Oscar Brown, the Magistrate, on the right view he has taken of the functions of a journalist dealing with a public scandal. Mr. Horniman's acquittal is not only a personal tribute to his disinterested and relentless campaign against the growing evil of "sutta" gambling but also constitutes a complete vindication of the rights of the Press in dealing with the evil. The acquitting Magistrate makes it perfectly clear in his judgment that the allegations made by Mr. Horniman against the complainant were entirely "bona fide", based on due investigation and wholly covered by Section 500 I.P.C. which says: "It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it or any other person or for the public good." In holding that Mr. Horniman carried on his campaign wholly for public good, the Magistrate observes:

"In my opinion such a campaign is definitely for public good. In exposing such evils and showing to his readers its demoralising effect upon society the accused is doing a valuable public service. He has a higher ideal of the journalist's profession than that it is a mere matter of giving news to the public. A journalist is also a leader of the public opinion and can help to direct and mould it provided he keeps within the corners of the law. It would be a serious menace to journalism in Bombay if an Editor could be intimidated by threats of prosecution into silence or acquiescence in the face of a growing social evil."

We trust the wise and opportune remarks of a responsible Magistrate will be pondered over by those who are apt to support every suggestion or measures to restrict or suppress the liberty of the Press without realization that such restriction or suppression would only react prejudicially against their own liberties and interests. By his fearless crusade against "sutta" gambling in the City Mr. Horniman has rendered a notable service to the City and the cause of journalism. And we are confident that the services rendered in this behalf by him and the "Bombay Sentinel" will be duly appreciated by the public by renewed efforts to eradicate a most dangerous social evil.

UNIVERSITY AIMS AND IDEALS

An Exposition For Students

(By S. G. Warty, M.A.)

I

What is a University? What are its aims and objects and what should be its ideals? These are the questions which I propose to discuss here. Our Indian students, especially those who study in colleges, should come to understand perfectly clearly what they are having University education for, what is expected of them after their graduation, and what moral responsibilities they carry on their heads as educated members of society. They should also begin to take a more lively and intelligent interest in the affairs of the University and its future even while they are students, for, the University is to be regarded as our Alma Mater which it really is, and not as a suprious body which compels us to pass through the tyranny of difficult tests and examinations and from whose unmerciful grip we may try to disentangle ourselves at the earliest possible opportunity.

Origin Of University.

If we ask an average student of the present day, why he attends a college and what he hopes to get therefrom, if he is frank enough he will confess in confidence that it is because he wants to obtain the B.A. degree which will fit him for a job in Government service. We would not be justified in finding fault with this average mentality because it is a tradition and a legacy that has come down to us almost from the very beginnings of University education in this country. It was not, however, thus that Universities first came into existence in the world. The germ of the University was the love of knowledge and learning. When Plato lectured in his Academy in ancient Athens, students from far and near, eager for knowledge and suffering all sorts of hardships, flocked to him to learn at his feet, without any idea or expectation that they would get degrees after their course was over or that they would secure good jobs in the service of the Government. All that they were really anxious for was the acquisition of knowledge and training and to them knowledge constituted its own end.

We thus find that at the bottom of the rise of a University is the strong desire for the pursuit of knowledge and truth for its own sake, whatever benefits may otherwise follow therefrom as a matter of course.

Ancient Indian Universities.

The next point that we may bear in mind in regard to a University is the universal character of the instruction that it imparts. Supposing we found a school or a college where the subject of Economics alone is taught, we would not call it a University even if the instruction given there be of the highest possible order. Thus, Dr. Johnson in his dictionary defines a University as "a school where all arts and faculties are taught." The larger the number of subjects taught, the more justified would the institution be, to be called a University. A University, therefore, is a place of universal knowledge, of studies of every kind, and the University of Paris was the first to become famous under the name of a University, because in those days, i.e., in the twelfth century, it exceeded all other institutions in the number of subjects taught as well as in the number of teachers and students, and was the first to embrace all the arts and sciences. We, too, in India, had our own Universities in the ancient past where all arts and sciences then known were taught and studied, the names of Taxila or Taksha-sila and Nalanda standing out most prominently among them. According to the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang who visited India in the 7th century A.D., the University of Nalanda contained ten thousand scholars who studied the various branches of learning, and within the temple every day one hundred pulpits were raised, from

(Continued on Page 8)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The event of outstanding importance, and the centre of public interest in political circles in Britain, is the publication of the Indian Constitution Bill, based on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. The die-Hard press and politicians have begun a campaign of opposition and obstruction which the friends of the present National Government hope will not deter the latter from carrying their proposals into effect, however little they might be welcomed in India. The waning influence of the Prime Minister, indicated by such events as the scene in the House of Commons the other day, and the loss of some by-elections, have not made the National Government, either anxious to go to the country to test the degree of confidence still reposed in them and their policies by the electorate, or to modify the line of action they have hitherto followed in seeking an economic recovery for the depressed British industries. The revenue returns for this year indicate a considerable fall below the figures for the corresponding period of the year last year on the same heads; and it is evident expenditure, too, is higher than the corresponding figure last year. This indicates a deficit budget very likely,—the deficit perhaps going up to 10 millions or more; but that is, of course, still an unknown quantity; and the remaining months of the fiscal year may quite possibly make up the discrepancy, now shown by the Treasury Returns.

"New Deal"

The appreciation of the dollar in terms of sterling has reduced the margin of advantage enjoyed by the United States producing interests in their export trade "vis-a-vis" Britain, though the appreciation of the Dollar might make the imports from Britain not much more advantageous in competing with American products Under these conditions, the welcome said by the Press to be extended to Mr. Lloyd George's proposed "New Deal,"—endorsed by the Liberal Party,—may be some thing more than an expression merely of the proverbial fickleness of British electorates; and the fortunes of the National Government of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald might actually be on the wane, thanks to his economic and international policy, as also to his India Policy.

Australia And Ireland

In Imperial matters, the Petition of Western Australia for separation from the federal Commonwealth of Australia has been referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. What that Committee would recommend remains to be seen. But the remark may be ventured that Australia cannot be allowed to keep a State of the Federation within the Commonwealth, if the State concerned demands a separation.

In Ireland, the Citizen Bill has been agreed to by the Senate at its Committee stage, and Mr. De Valera has announced the introduction of an Aliens Bill. Perhaps that Bill might seek to impose restrictions on the owning of property and exercise of trade or professions, by other than Irish born and Irish domiciled citizens, which the British Imperial Government would like less than ever. The concession of a separate register of births to people born in Northern Ireland may be a gesture of goodwill, or a symbol of hope for the ultimate union of the two halves of a single Island, a single people, and a common culture.

U.S.A. And The League

The Senate of the United States has surprised the world prophets, by not giving the constitutionally requisite majority for the United States adhesion to the World Court at Hague. It was deemed to be such a foregone conclusion, that the prophets and statesmen seem to be quite naturally disturbed. It is, however, impossible to say, from this one decision, that the gradual drawing nearer of the United States to the League of Nations is made impossible hereafter.

A Washington cable last week declared: "The creation of an International Board to divide the world's export markets among producing and manufacturing nations has been proposed to the Senate Committee by Mr. Daniel Roper, the Commerce Secretary. The Board should start with cotton and later broaden its scope to include other agricultural and manufacturing products. He expressed the opinion that if such quota as were duly assigned were observed, the question of overproduction and surpluses would be soon solved." But how would countries economically and politically less strongly entrenched than the United States and Britain receive such a proposal is not made clear in the message.

If, as Mr. Lloyd George's scheme proposes, this is an indication of the close co-operation between Britain and the States, the parcelling out of the world's markets between these two economic colossi of the modern world will not be agreeable nor advantageous to peoples less fortunately situated.

Anglo-French Conversations

The visit of the French statesmen,—Foreign Minister and Prime Minister—to Britain during the week-end has resulted in an agreed formula about the abrogation of the Clauses of the Peace Treaty imposing restrictions upon German armament. If that is true, there ought to be no difficulty in Germany returning to Geneva, and resuming her place in the League Council. With the vote in Saar a fortnight ago, and the frequent declarations of the Nazi leaders about their peaceful intentions, it may not

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

AJRA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

We are glad that the Kolhapur Durbar has at last decided to hold an inquiry into the tragic happening at Ajra on January 8. And it does the Durbar credit that it has faced its responsibility on its own initiative and not on the suggestion of the Government of India. But we regret two important omissions. The personnel of the Committee does not contain any representative of the public either from Kolhapur or from British India. We have, secondly, yet to know what measures the Durbar has taken to ensure confidence in witnesses that they will not suffer for their evidence. This is always necessary when actions of the executive are the subject of inquiry.

MINORITIES IN TURKEY.

Dictatorship does not recognise rights of a minority, especially the right to be represented and to participate in the counsels of the nation. From this point of view the latest action of Mustafa Kemal in allowing representation to Jews, Greeks and Armenians in the Turkish Parliament is a fundamental anomaly, all the more so since Mustafa Kemal does countenance recognition of a minority among his own fellow-Turks. But although it is an anomaly, it is very welcome. Minority points of view are entitled to consideration however much they may differ from official policy and programme. They are also entitled to consideration because this is the only method of creating and maintaining national confidence, national trust and national pride.

IT'S A CHANGING WORLD.

The J.P.C. debate in the C. P. Legislative Council, which resulted in the unanimous rejection of the scheme, was also interesting for the contribution made to it by the Home Member, Mr. B. Raghavendra Rao. Needlessly dragging Gandhiji into it, Mr. Rao indulged, it appears, in an earnest and feeling eulogy of the virtues and blessings of the British Empire. Whereafter he came to the natural conclusion—and urged it—that:—

"The deficiency of the proposed constitutional reforms was not too high a price to pay to stand firmly by that anchorage, and although the constitution might not give all that the people of India aspired for, it was a great advance over the present constitution."

It seems almost a century ago that Mr. Raghavendra Rao, moved by the Punjab, Khilafat and other wrongs, had embarked on a holy crusade to win, and win nothing less than, "Swaraj" that is, full freedom within or without the British Empire. It is a changing world we live in.

HELP THE PEASANTS.

The peasants of Broach and other districts in Gujarat that have been seriously affected by the recent cold wave have done well to bring to the notice of the Government the havoc done to their crops, and it is to be hoped that the Revenue Member, who has promised to consider the question sympathetically, will undertake relief measures promptly and generously in other parts of the Presidency as well as Gujarat. It should be particularly noted in this connection that mere suspension of land revenue will not at all suffice, remission on a liberal scale is absolutely necessary. The peasants should not, however, be content with deputations to officials. They should agitate vigorously for the redress of their grievances. Their leaders, too, should not rely merely on Government's help. They should undertake their own private relief measures, apart from any relief they might get from Government.

SILK INDUSTRY'S PLIGHT.

While the protection given by the Indian Textile Protection Bill of 1934 to the indigenous cotton industry is inadequate, particularly as against Britain, protection to the silk industry is even more so. And this can be proved by easily verifiable figures. If the protection were at all appreciable, the imports of raw silk, silk yarns and silk mixtures etc. should have decreased as a result of the protective duties. But as a matter of fact such imports have considerably risen since the duties came into force. For instance, the quantity of raw silk imported during the six months ended October 1934 was 1,029,854 lbs. against 9,56,373 lbs. during the corresponding period in 1933. Similar increased figures can be quoted for silk yarns and fabrics mixed with silk. As a result of this increase the prices of silk products have fallen and, therefore, have further depressed the silk industry in the country. It is the duty of the Government to take up this question seriously and make the protection given to the industry quite adequate. If they cannot help to bring into existence new industries, they should at least help to safeguard the existing ones against foreign dumping.

PRESS VIEWS

Sheer Race Prejudice

The Zanzibar Government frankly are out to treat the question as a racial one, but not, as they would have it, in order to protect the interests of the sons of the soil. Under their scheme, every adventurer that comes from Muscat or the Arabian coast might settle down in the country and secure preferential treatment at the expense of the Indian settler whose ancestors have made Zanzibar what it is to-day and who knows no other home than Zanzibar. This doctrine of racial preference is exceedingly dangerous. The interests of no community in Zanzibar can be more sacrosanct than those of Indians, barring perhaps those of the natives; and we are surprised that the British authority there should, instead of championing the cause of Indians, seek to trample under foot their rights acquired by years of valuable service to the Protectorate rendered faithfully and efficiently. We trust the Government of India will take a firm stand in the matter and see that justice is done to the Indian community.—"Hindu"

Be Consistent

"The Times" is furious at the rejection by the Legislative Assembly of the Indo-British Trade Pact. "The demonstration," it said, "was typical of the result of the irresponsibility of the Indian Legislature under the present constitution." We would have been inclined to appreciate the wisdom underlying this interesting discovery by "The Times" if the British paper had given a similar interpretation to the numerous occasions in the past when the Assembly (minus the Congress, of course) had passed the most reactionary measures imaginable in our country. The same kind of Assembly could not act with due responsibility on one occasion and without any responsibility on another.—"Advance."

Presiding over the Bengal Hindu Conference, Mr. N. K. Basu denounced, of course, the Congress resolution regarding the Award and declared that "they would leave no stone unturned to get the Award modified."

We shall await with interest the starting of these grim and strenuous operations. Meanwhile one of the biggest boulders has turned, turned of its own accord and turned the wrong way about. We mean, of course, Sir N. N. Sircar.

* * * *

Acknowledging the Congress amendment to be intelligible, Sir N. N. Sircar complimented Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai that "his was a direct, honest and frontal attack" but complained that Mr. Jinnah's attitude was really puzzling.

We agree and sympathise with Sir N. N. Sircar. And we beg to assure him that his own attitude, although quite unintelligible, is not at all really puzzling.

* * * *

The Nawab of Chhatari, president of the All-India Muslim Conference, demands that "greater attention should be paid now to the economic advancement of Muslims."

This is a sort of talking sense without understanding it. Or does he mean something other than "economic advancement of Muslims" since the economic advancement of the mass of the Muslim community will be detrimental to the interests of the privileged classes, the Zemindars, etc., etc.?

* * * *

Thus begins a weighty Anglo-Indian pronouncement: "The Government of India Bill is now before us in all its vast complexity, the fruit of the most exhaustive study of a constitutional problem in the history of human affairs."

And what a rotten fruit it is.

* * * *

"Government of India Bill Has Come: Fears of Dearness of Wheat"—splash in vernacular Daily of Delhi.

Unfortunately that constitutes neither the most important nor the only result.

* * * *

Liberal leaders are reported to have instructed their followers not to join Congress in the All-India protest against the J.P.C. Bill.

To be quite accurate the leaders issued the instructions, if any, to themselves. There are no followers.

* * * *

Says the "Leader". "We have never entertained any doubt as to the bureaucracy's capacity to disregard Indian public opinion."

This is Congress heresy from which our contemporary must desist if only out of consideration for the delicate sensibilities of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

* * * *

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has issued to the Press a statement on the Government of India Bill. It is remarkable for the thorough and complete manner in which it tears the provisions of the Bill to bits.

The question that now arises is "what next"?

* * * *

A large number of Dawoodi Bohras assembled on Sunday afternoon at Kasre Huseni Baug, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, on the occasion of the prize distribution of the Darul Ulumis Saifiyah Boarding School, situated at Santa Cruz. Mr. Mohmedbhai Saheb, son of His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb, presided.

—Press Report.

Believe it or not, no resolution was passed condemning the Wakf Act.

* * * *

Mr. J. H. Whitley, whose death is reported, will live in history. He will live not as a chairman of this or that committee or commission, not even as a capable and successful "Speaker" but as an "ex-Speaker." For, he declined to accept the peerage that is traditionally conferred on retiring Speakers. He preferred to remain a plain "Mr." He—but good heavens, we are forgetting our actual and potential Knights, K.B.'s, R.B.'s.

We are sorry. We apologise.

* * * *

"Does your wife talk a lot?" a man asked a friend.

"Talk a lot?" was the reply. "If I suddenly became deaf and dumb it would take her a week to discover it!"

* * * *

"Where did he get the money to become independent?"

"I don't know—the law suit is not finished yet."

DO NOT POISON AND CLOUD REAL ISSUE

JAIN CARAVAN FATALITIES

Two Killed And 11 Injured In Bus Accident

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 4.

Two persons died and eleven others were injured as a result of a motor accident to the Jain Caravan led by Sheth Manekial, Mill Agent, which was proceeding on foot to Palitana.

It appears that the motor bus dashed against a tree near Gondal and turned turtle. The injured were removed to the hospital by the authorities of Gondal State.

Several persons are also reported to be laid up with fever in the caravan five of whom have died.—A. P.

POLICE DISPERSE STRIKERS

Mill Areas Present Deserted Appearance

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 4.

About two hundred strikers collected to-day near Shah Alam outside the City to decide their future line of action but soon the police arrived and told them not to hold a meeting in contravention of the order of the District Magistrate. The strikers, thereupon, peacefully dispersed.

The police continue patrolling the mill areas which present a deserted appearance, owing to the enforcement of the order of the District Magistrate prohibiting the gathering of more than four persons.—A. P.

STRIKE SITUATION IMPROVES

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 4.

The strike situation in the local mills is steadily improving. Three more mills which were closed hitherto owing to the strike of their weavers started working again this morning, while five mills which were working partially, are now working fully. The total number of mills still closed owing to the strike is 12.—A. P.

GAJANAN MILL STRIKE SITUATION

POONA, Feb. 3.

There was a little improvement in the strike situation in the Gajanan Mills, Sangli, 50 per cent of the workers having resumed work.—United Press.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Special Officer To Decide Complaints

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

In connection with the complaints alleging irregularities in the recent Municipal elections, the Government have appointed a Special Officer to decide the election petitions, and submit to the Government the general report on the irregularities by which the present rules were abused or found defective, and make suggestions for the removal of the same. The public possessing personal and specific information about any corruption in the election are also invited to communicate with the Commissioner.

After the receipt of these reports, the Government will declare the future action. At present, there is no intention to set aside the elections as a whole.—United Press.

DECLINE OF 'FLU IN BARODA STATE

City Records One Fatal Case Of Meningitis

(From A Correspondence.)

BARODA, Feb. 4.

The latest epidemic statistics of the Baroda Government show abatement of influenza in Kodinar with 273 attacks and 17 deaths during week-ending February 2 which were 1,055 and 18 in the preceding week.

Small-pox attacks were 109 and deaths 37 of which Baroda records 31 and 3 respectively and Kasar village of Petlad Taluka 36 and 19. Plague continue in Petlad, and Bhadran Talukas with 19 attacks and 12 deaths.

Baroda City recorded one case of Meningitis which proved fatal.

Bhulabhai's Call For United Front Against Sham Constitution

(Continued from page 12.)

will the Government consult the commercial opinion?

Sir Joseph Bhore replied that the Government had full consultation with the mercantile opinion.

Deputy Presidentship

The President told the House that there were three nominations for Deputy Presidentship, namely, Mr. Akhil Dutt, Mr. Labiri Choudhury and Mr. M. C. Rajah.

Mr. Sarma informed the Chair that Mr. Rajah sent a letter through him withdrawing his candidature.—United Press.

POINT OF ORDER

When Sir N. N. Sircar rose to move the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report motion Mr. Fazlul Huq raised a point of order, stating that the motion simply asked to consider the Constitutional Report which was invalid. The motion must be moved with some definite specified object. Moreover the Report had been superseded by the Bill which is in possession of the House. The Parliament might decide to circulate the Bill or commit it to a Select Committee.

The President ruled out the objection on ground of past practices and also because any debate or decision made by this House would not be binding on the legislative course of the Parliament.

SIRCAR ADMITS IT!

Sir N. N. Sircar moving the motion made a brief speech reserving to himself the right to make detailed observations after hearing the debate. He, however, admitted that Mr. Desai's amendment was intelligible as it demanded the rejection of legislation based on this Report. His was a direct, honest and frontal attack but Mr. Jinnah's attitude was really puzzling. He did not want any total destruction of the foundation of the reforms proposals. He wants the Communal Award to stay, but rejects the Federation. His objection to Provincial Autonomy Scheme was because of certain features he did not like. He liked the rest of the provisions.

AMENDMENTS GALORE

At the instance of the President Messrs. Desai, Jinnah and Aney moved all their amendments without any speech.

Messrs. Ghuznavi, Mody, Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Banerjee, Mr. Som, Sardar Sant Singh, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai have also formally moved their amendments.

MR. DESAI'S ATTACK

Thereafter Mr. Desai stood up amidst defeaning cheers to speak on the constitutional reforms as recommended by the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

In the course of his 45-minute address Mr. Desai subjected the Joint Committee's Report to scathing criticism and concluded with the remark that the constitution offered to India is futile. It does not either serve the purpose of reconciling India or serve the Government's purpose whatever that is.

"I appeal to the House that even if we have not power to compel the authorities to grant what we want, we have certainly self-respect to repeal what we do not want," added Mr. Desai.

Mr. Desai at the outset told the House that he rose to move his amendment and speak thereon with great sense of responsibility. Referring to Sir N. N. Sircar's observation that his amendment was destructive he said if we destroy the constitution, we shall destroy only to build that, (cheers).

THREE STAGES.

Mr. Desai next dealt with the historical review given by the Committee in their report (paragraphs 10 and 11) and said that there was time when the Indians looked upon the British connection as providential relation and thought it was a beneficial event that under the British rule we shall have always justice and fairplay and we shall get freedom even without agitating for it.

But that stage was long past. Then came another stage when the freedom movement was found necessary. During the last Great War, India helped Britain with all her men, resources and wealth. Solemn promises were made and high hopes were held out for India. But promises made from time to time during the course of Great War had the tendency either to be forgotten or repudiated or whittled down. The principle of self-determination was given good-bye.

Now we are at the third stage of political history, a stage of struggle in the hope and belief to show that we deserve what we desire, namely, Self-Government.

IMPASSIONED APPEAL.

Making an impassioned appeal to all the sections of the House not to poison and cloud the real constitutional issue which faces India "vis-a-vis" England, Mr. Desai asked the movers of the communal motions not to pursue them, but to give support to his motion which stands for harmony and peace.

He wanted them to remember what Mr. Baldwin had said the other day, in the House of Commons, that so long as Indians were divided, the British had the right to rule them. It was up to the different communities to make England's domination impossible, for, he believed, they were all united in desiring the consummation of their political aspirations.

"A SHAM."

Mr. Desai proceeded: Here is a sham constitution offered to us. Are we to accept it? No. A glance at the amendments moved convinces everyone that they are all for rejection."

Referring to the grant of the new Constitution, Mr. Desai asked: What are the powers of any Government to offer the constitution, and when is it done? There are two occasions when a constitution is revised, namely, demand by the ruled for greater reforms or emergency raising out of the existing constitution, if it is found unworkable. Indians demanded a real Round Table Conference between the representatives of the people of India on the one hand and the representatives of the Great Britain on the other. The Round Table Conference was not a real Round Table Conference, and what has been the outcome of the three Round Table Conferences—Constitution, which is wholly unacceptable to India?

DISILLUSIONED.

Even the greatest exponents of the Round Table Conference have been disillusioned by its results. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said the other day that his only place was now an obscure place of a lawyer. If that is the feeling of the people who have been eager about the Round Table Conference, the value of the Conference can easily be appraised. Sir Sapru refused to accept any form of Provincial Autonomy, if there is not the fullest responsibility at the Centre. We are no longer in a state of tutelage that we shall go step by step, and, may be, we shall be asked often to go two steps backward.

FOUR ESSENTIALS.

Dealing with the merits of the Central Constitution, Mr. Desai pointed out that there are four aspects of every good constitution, namely, (1) the right of external relations (2) the right of controlling currency and exchange, (3) the right to control fiscal policy and (4) the right of day-to-day administration. But by a stroke of pen, the important features have been put under reserved subjects, and what is left to us? Even we cannot control our currency and exchange. Then we are left at the discretionary powers, special responsibilities and the right of veto of the Governor-General. Added to these there are two Chambers. In fact there remains no responsibility at the Centre. The constitution shuts out all possibility of growth of Indian talents, although we possess talents.

MOCKERY OF AUTONOMY.

As regards the provinces, Mr. Desai said that there is nothing to choose between the Provinces and the Centre. India is being taxed to the utmost capacity. Yet under the proposed provincial autonomy we shall have to find some 20 crores more by way of taxation. Ministers will be placed between the devil and the deep sea, with Governors with their extraordinary powers on the one side and protected services on the other. They will be put in a position of utter helplessness. Why confer this mockery of provincial autonomy?

Proceeding Mr. Desai appealed to the Europeans to join the issue with the Opposition and reject the Constitution.

FEAR OF "BLOODY REVOLUTION."

Maulana Shaukat Ali who was not prepared to make any speech on the Joint Committee's Report, pleaded for the Princes' case and envisaged the possibility of a bloody revolution in India if England tried to force the constitution in India without her consent. He came, added the Maulana, with the mission of peace-making.

Bhai Parmanand, who was not allowed by the President to conclude his speech as he had already exceeded the time-limit, characterised the Communal Award as the blackest spot in the whole scheme, deliberately designed to create an apple of discord. He was cut off when he was about quoting portions from Sir N. N. Sircar's Round Table speeches on the Communal Award.

Speaking first after the lunch, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai registered an emphatic protest against the separation of Sind. What is the use, he asked, of running a province with insufficient finances and depending on Central subvention. He also attacked the Communal Award.

EUROPEANS' "SYMPATHY".

Explaining the position of the European community, Sir Leslie Hudson, leader of his group, assured their sympathies with the political aspirations of his Indian friends. They had no doubt that India would attain her legitimate place in the British Commonwealth of Nations. He, therefore, suggested that there should be either a statutory provision or some sort of suitable declaration made regarding India's attainment of ultimate goal.

Defending the proposed scheme of reforms, Sir Hudson remarked that this was the result of a series of enquiries into the constitutional position of India beginning from the Muddiman Enquiry Report down to the report by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He said that Mr. Desai's description of the scheme as based on imperialistic domination and economic exploitation was frankly absurd. The scheme really transferred real power and responsibilities to Indians and with goodwill and co-operation of different communities.

He hoped the proposed safeguards would always remain unused and responsibilities would be real.

Answering Mr. Desai's appeal Sir Hudson referred to the unhappy memories and histories of the recent years bristled with boycott, expropriation and racial hatred.

WHAT IS TEST OF PATRIOTISM

Mr. Fazlul Haq referring to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's appeal to give up communal considerations and reject the constitution said that if condemnation of the J.P.C. Report was a test of patriotism, Muslims did not lag behind. Even the most conservative Diehard, like Mr. Ghuznavi (loud laughter) has condemned the Report in no unmistakable terms. Muslims realise that it is unsatisfactory, reactionary and of a retrograde character.

"The limitations imposed on the Ministers", continued Mr. Fazlul Haq, 'the Governors' autocratic powers, render the transfer of power to the people illusory. The introduction of the Second Chambers will add to the cost of the already expensive administration. British rule has also given us chronic poverty, deflated Treasury and shattered credit. (Cries of 'shame'). There is nothing in the Report to indicate that an attempt will be made to reduce the burden of administration."

MR. F. HAQ'S CHOICE

Mr. Fazlul Haq concluded:—"I would rather have no administration than the burden of administration which we are unable to bear." As for the Communal Award, he stated that if an agreed substitute could be evolved the Muslims would give it up.

Doctor Dalal supporting the Government motion gave the history of the Round Table Conferences and put up a strong defence for the Joint Committee's Report and he opined the new constitution, when put into operation, would be found workable.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, made a forceful speech, vehemently attacking the Joint Select Committee's Report, which was, he said, full of safeguards.

WHAT ARE "SAFEGUARDS"

"The British Rule in India," he continued, "stood for economic exploitation of the masses and the safeguards meant nothing but that all commercial and vested interests of the British people should be consolidated. The safeguards, in plain language, meant that the safes of the British people should be well guarded and that the guards should be safe. (laughter).

"There are responsibilities, special responsibilities and individual judgment, which amount to complete autocracy. Even the mightiest Roman Emperor might well aspire after the Governor or Governor-Generalship of India. The constitution did not visualise the progressive realisation of responsible self-government for the people of India, but progressive realisation of exploitation for British people. It is claimed the British rule brought peace. I wish it had not been so. In that case we would have been braver and achieved freedom quicker."

"UNJUSTIFIABLE"

Mr. Gadgil also exposed the hollowness of the Federation in which the princes would hold the key of position. The people of States, who would be taxed were to have no representation in the Federation, which was unjustifiable.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—United Press.

PATIALA REFUTES 'DAILY MAIL' REPORT

No Truth In Princes' Ballot For Rejection Of Federation

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

In response to a telegraphic enquiry from the "Statesman", the Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Maharaja of Patiala) states:

"I know of no secret ballot among the Princes about the Federation".

This disposes off the report in the "Daily Mail" London, alleging that the Princes have decided to take a secret ballot with regard to the rejection of the Federal Constitution.

A telegram from the Dewan of Mysore also states that so far as that State is concerned, there is no truth of the "Daily Mail" report.—United Press.

QUESTION HOUR IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. Asaf Ali's 38 Questions Top List

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

For the first time during the present session of the Assembly questions were asked to-day and as expected the interpellation hour proved to be very lively. No less than 216 questions appeared in to-day's order paper which is considered to be a record number during the recent years.

As usual the first hour of the day was fully occupied by these questions, good many of them being of great all-India importance, but it was not found possible to dispose of the entire list of questions.

Mr. Asaf Ali with 38 questions to ask easily topped the list. Next came Mr. V. V. Giri and Mr. Sham Lal with 19 questions each, and the third place was occupied by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed with 18 questions and was followed by Sardar Sant Singh with 17, Mr. Ahmad Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer with 15, Professor N. G. Ranga with 12, Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon with 11, Mr. Satyamurti with 10 and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh with 9.—United Press.

MODY'S AMENDMENT

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Mr. H. P. Mody has given notice of an amendment to the Government motion on the J.P.C. report.

The amendment states, "this Assembly having taken into consideration the Report of the J.P.C. on Indian Reform expresses its profound dissatisfaction with the absence of any declaration that the goal of India's development is the attainment of a status equal to that enjoyed by the Dominions, and urges acceptance of the modifications proposed by the Joint Memorandum of the British Indian Delegates to the J.P.C.: more specially with regard to the commercial safeguards, defence, elections to the Federal Assembly and the recruitment to Services".

It is understood that Sir Cowasji Jehangir has also signed that amendment.—A. P.

Will Germany Return To League?

Franco-British Efforts To "Reinforce Peace" In Europe

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The sole object of the proposed new aerial convention is to reinforce peace, declares an Anglo-French communique.

It emphasises that the object of the London talks was to remove the tendencies, which if unchecked, were calculated to lead to a race in armaments, and increase the dangers of war.

The British and French Ministers noted, particularly, the important part played by the League of Nations in the recent settlement of certain international problems, and welcomed the successful result as was shown by the conciliatory spirit of all Governments participating in those settlements.

Referring to the dangers of a sudden aerial aggression, the communique says that it is suggested the signatories would undertake immediately to give assistance of their air forces to whichever might be the victim of an unprovoked aerial aggression by one of the contracting parties.

Mutual Agreement.

Sir John Simon emphasised this view in the course of a broadcast speech, in which he said the British and the French Ministers were agreed if a mutual arrangement could be made for four or five western countries to operate as a deterrent to an aggression, it would ensure immunity from sudden attack from air.

British Government cordially welcomes the Franco-Italian declaration of friendship and stresses that she is prepared to consult other signatories to the Rome agreement, if the independence and integrity of Austria are menaced.

The Communique expresses the British and French determination to pursue the problems of their own countries and League policies guided by methods of conciliation and co-operation.

Britain and France agree that neither Germany nor any other power whose armaments are defined by the peace treaty is entitled, by a unilateral action to modify these obligations, but both agree that the best contribution to the retoration prospects of peace would be a general settlement between Germany and other Powers.

Such a general settlement would provide an organisation of security by the conclusion of regional pacts.

Simultaneously the settlement would establish an agreement regarding armaments generally, in which case Germany would replace the provisions of part five of the Treaty of Versailles. Also, as part of the general settlement, Germany should return to the League of Nations.

Important Aspect.

Italy, Germany, and Belgium are already informed of the results of the London negotiation, and the Anglo-French consultations will be resumed when their replies are received.

It is pointed out that the proposed air convention does not impose new obligations on Great Britain, but gives her the protection she did not have under the Locarno Treaty.

An important aspect of the General settlement proposals is that Germany's claim to an equality of rights and the security of her subjects would be dealt with simultaneously without priority to any one problem.

The next move rests with Germany, according to French circles, which express the opinion that the invitation to Germany to participate in the air convention is an implicit recognition of Germany's rights to aeroplanes.

M. Laval, interviewed by Reuter, said that after the Saar plebiscite and the Rome Pact, London conversations marked an important date in the diplomatic history. They hoped Germany would respond to the pressing call made to her.

Security of Europe.

This declaration emphasised the solidarity of the Franco-British interest, and it was their common hope to achieve methodically the organisation of the security of Europe.

LONDON PRESS WELCOME AGREEMENT

"Most Valuable Contribution Towards European Peace"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Anglo-French Agreement has had excellent press support, the only notable exception being the "Daily Express", whose policy is isolationist. "The Times" sums up saying the Agreement is provisional, as it must be, until confirmed by other States, and may prove a most valuable contribution towards the European peace since the Locarno Treaty.

The "Morning Post" says: "We dallied too long with the dangerous delusion of a disarmed world, and we shall be able to look other nations in the face with more self-respect and with no less pacific intentions when we combine with our friends to end any lurking expectation that we can be caught disarmed and unawares."

It points out that the proposed aerial agreement has "obvious implications. Aggression may start in the air, but it cannot be confined to one element."

"FINAL WORD WITH GERMANY"

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—the final word now rests with Germany. Should she refuse adherance the very basis of guarantees would disappear. In a situation wherein she can regain the goodwill of her neighbours and make a real contribution to international confidence, her refusal would destroy the hope of betterment of Europe.

The "Daily Mail" says:—The agreement is very important and may well prove the first step towards a real defensive Anglo-French alliance. The line followed by the National Government undoubtedly accords with the wishes of the people of this country. The new pact would make a distinct advance towards satisfactory settlement, but must not be made an excuse for neglecting to augment the British Air Force very largely and immediately.

DIFFICULT PATH

The "Daily Herald" says the door is opened for a way out of the deadlock which seemed ominously near, but the path towards settlement will be difficult and is beset with many obstacles to overcome.

GERMANY WILL NOT RETURN TO GENEVA

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

Whilst officialdom declines to comment on the London proposals pending fuller study, it seems safe to predict that the unconditional acceptance of the Eastern Locarno or the Austrian Pact is unlikely, and if adherence thereto is made a pre-condition to the armaments negotiations, Germany certainly will not welcome such negotiations, as otherwise doubtless she would. Germany will not return to Geneva until the principle of equality is granted.

A mutual air convention might be considered, but it might also be argued that as Germany has officially no air force, she is not in a position to make a convention in that connection.

Any attempt to link up Germany's adhesion to the European Pacts, with dropping article five of the Versailles Treaty, will certainly be regarded here as coercion.

Can't sleep?
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"I CANNOT drink tea at night and sleep. Postum has all the comforting quality without the after-effects. I can drink Postum late at night —and sleep like a log!"

E-36

Is Heart-Trouble Increasing In Bombay?

APPEAL TO DOCTORS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We notice with much concern that during some time past heart-trouble has increased to a great extent in Bombay and abroad and cases of heart-failure are occurring at an interval of a day or two (rather say, almost daily) to the great anxiety of those who are suffering from the disease and their near and dear ones. Is it not high time that the doctors should stir themselves up and join together to enquire into the causes of such increase in this as well as other diseases (say cancer) which are taking a heavy toll of life especially at present and find out some remedy for their prevention and cure? Perhaps the chief cause of heart-disease is mental worry and trouble caused by the keen struggle for obtaining the means of livelihood,. Whatever it may be, the doctors have a high call of duty and they should fulfil it by doing their utmost in the matter and by lectures and cheap publications (or drawing attention to those already published elsewhere) train up and educate the public mind to combat successfully against the disease or prevent it. Here notice may be drawn to a useful book (Heart Failure. Causes and Prevention) published by Dr. Rustomjee Jamsedjee Guzdar, 226, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta, though the price is a little too high.—Yours, etc., N.

Diu Island

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—An article—regarding Diu Island—appeared on page 11—under "Our Reader's Views", on 24-1-35. Your readers wanted detailed information regarding, lodging and boarding facilities, etc., in Diu or nearby. I may give below a detailed description of the place and all facilities for tourists etc.

Diu is an island, belonging to Portuguese Government, and is situated eight miles, from Una (Kathiawad) and four miles, from Delvada—both these towns, belonging to the Junagadh State, have recently been connected with railway, which has through connection with Bombay Fast Passenger train, going to Kathiawar. By sea, Diu is connected straight with Bombay, as B. S. and Company is running a steamer once a week, to Bhavnagar via Diu, and such other minor ports. Diu is a small—though prosperous town, and has no decent hotels or Dharmashalas, where tourists can board or lodge. However, tourists coming by land, may halt and keep their headquarters at Una, where all these facilities are available, and visit all the surrounding places. Besides, Diu which is only eight miles from Una, there are other places of importance. (1) Prayag (Gupta), only three miles from Una, famous for Hindu temples, (2) Delvada only three miles from Una, famous for an antique mosque, (3) Ajar—only three miles from Una, famous for very old Jain temples, (4) Sana Caves, about twelve miles from Una, famous for caves of Buddhist times, (5) Tulsishyam—twenty miles from Una, very famous for hot water springs. Besides, there are many places of importance, and all within reach of Una. Generally, journey is enjoyed in country carts, which are very cheap, now tongas and taxis can be had, on hire, from Una. Living, generally is cheap on this side, and therefore the boarding and lodging expenses will be very moderate.—Yours, etc.

G. SHAH

Una, Jan. 29.

Communalism In Services

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have just heard that the Rev. R. S. Modak, M.L.C. has tabled a series of questions to be asked in the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the representation of the Indian Christians in Services. The Indian Christian representation in the Council really deserves to be congratulated on having roused itself after all from its long lethargy. The questions are one among the many results of the Conference of the leading Indian Christians in the First Church, Ahmednagar sometime in December last, that met under the presidency of the Rev. R. S. Modak, to find ways and means to represent the grievances of the Indian Christians to Government as regards their representation in the different Services.

The Indian Christians form a very large bulk of the total population of the Presidency but their numbers have never been taken notice of by the Government in the matter of recruitment to Services. The Indian Christians have ever been superseded by other communities in open selection. Except for one or two, there is hardly any more holding any responsible Government position. Surely this cannot be due to the dearth of highly qualified candidates among the Indian Christians but they have failed to get themselves selected on account of the advantage other communities enjoy with the Government. To secure equitable representation among all the communities, Rev. Modak has very wisely suggested the system of communal rotation in the matter of recruitment and promotion in Services which is being admirably worked out in the Madras Presidency. I assure Rev. Modak that the Indian Christian Community will stand 'en bloc' in support of his suggestion and strongly recommend it to Government for adoption.

Rev. Modak's questions have come at a very opportune moment especially when the Government have just recently advertised certain posts to be filled up in the Secretariat and the Judiciary. Will it be too much to appeal to Government that they will very kindly consider the claims of the Indian Christians in all selections?

I appeal to all the Indian Christians throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency to accord their hearty support and cooperation to Rev. Modak in his work in the cause of the Indian Christian Community in the Legislative Council.—Yours, etc.,

"INDIAN CHRISTIAN."

Ahmednagar, Jan. 30.

Federation Is Starting Point To Dominion Status!

SYKES' WAY TO WIN INDIA'S CONFIDENCE

Assure People Emergency Powers Are Not Meant To Make Viceroy And Governors Dictators

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Sir Frederick Sykes ex-Governor of Bombay in a letter to the "Times" declares "two features of the Select Committee Report are at the root of India's disapprobation, firstly the widespread feeling that the emergency powers are given undue prominence and secondly there is no mention of Dominion Status.

As regards the first it would be a good thing if India is assured that the powers are only intended for extraordinary occasions and not to make the Viceroy or Governors dictators. If India works the reforms in the spirit in which they are devised it is reasonable to envisage the time when the safeguards would lapse into the same desuetude as "the Royal Veto" and other similar weapons in England.

Dominion Status was previously definitely laid down as the goal. While I hope that pronouncement in that regard may set at rest the doubt regarding our good faith it must be realised that Dominion Status is a natural growth and cannot be conferred. At the present moment India is not in a position to assume Dominion powers, but with the inauguration of Federation she will be placed at the starting point leading to that goal."—Reuter's Extra Special

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

NAGPUR, Feb. 4.

In the Sitabuldi Bomb explosion Case, charges under Section 3 and 4 read with Section 120-B I. P. C. have been framed by the Headquarter Magistrate Nagpur against Nardeo and Balkrishna the other two accused, who along with the approver Ramakant will be committed to the Sessions Court for trial on February 5.—United Press.

SHAUKAT ALI PLEADS FOR PRINCES

(Continued from page 1)

reason for this is that both the Leader of the House, Sir Nripendra Sircar and the Opposition Leader, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai set a standard of vigorous thought, but balanced expression.

BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE

The Law Member's performance was brilliant in that he diagnosed all the amenaments without stating Government's attitude on either of them. He held out the promise of "detailed" reply which may hold interest regarding Government's attitude over the various amendments. The Congress Party cheered the Law Member when he characterised its motion as direct, frontal and honest in contrast to Mr. Jinnah's proposition which seemingly friendly, was in effect identical with that of the Congress. Mr. Jinnah was not ruffled by this and throughout the day he took notes of the speeches to sharpen his attack.

HOUSE SPELL-BOUND

Two big speeches of the day were made by the Congress leader and the European spokesman. Mr. Bhulabhai certainly held the House-spell-bound, but the quickness of his thoughts hardly left his followers much scope to applaud with effect. They did so quite often, but not very demonstratively. The best applause he got was from all the non-official members when he dealt with the communal aspect and asked whether land yielded less or more to a Muslim than to a Hindu.

"Let us put acquisition before distribution" was his appeal.

As for Europeans he asked them to join hands to get India freedom in gratitude for India's help to build up England's greatness and wealth exclusively on India's resources and markets.

"BIG BROTHER" PLEADS FOR PRINCES

The "Big Brother," having entered into February, broke his silence which he had imposed on himself for the month of January. The Assembly did cause him nervousness to begin with and made him almost breathless on occasions, but his manner and his expression were typical of his platform oratory. His big arm was ever visible and often he touched his heart and lips to prove that one reflected the other.

His mission of peace was hardly effective, but his words of friendship for the Princes resounded in the Chamber with the strength of conviction born of friendship. "They pay through me in support of good causes. They make love with Indian women."

An uncharitable interjection said:

What about Prince's love affairs abroad?"

The Maulana was ready with his retort: "You and I all do the same when we go to England."

The House enjoyed this joke and the Maulana, though he did not "flare up" as he threatened to if snubbed, did become almost unparliamentary. However, the House enjoyed his speech as a good-humoured and well-meant performance.

BHAI PARMANAND.

Bhai Parmanand's intervention was ill-timed in the atmosphere hitherto created; but he had to have his say and took Sir Nripendra Sircar's views on the Communal Award as his text.

Then came the lunch interval and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai reinforced Bhaiji by mentioning the Sind case.

Sir Leslie Hudson read out a long and carefully prepared speech which served the purpose of presenting the Government case in a debate in which there may not be any Government spokesman except the Law Member.

Mr. Fazal Haq tried to be rhetorical and, when once interrupted, lost the thread of his argument. He wanted the Communal settlement and then only the rejection of the J.P.C. report. Soon after he proceeded to the seat of Mr. Scott, Government's Chief Whip and took him out for a talk in the lobby.

SIKH CASE.

Sardar Mangal Singh felt no difficulty in presenting the Sikh case in terms and in tones so well familiar. The Sikhs had not been lionised, because they refused to be traitors, but they would not have the Communal Award and no Sikh had ever spoken in favour of the settlement. His was like Maulana Shaukat Ali, a platform style

NO MODERATION.

Mr. Gadgil spoke red hot almost like a Socialist and refused to be a party to the moderation indulged in by the Front Benchers. That brought the day's work to an end and all who attended the debate had their patience amply rewarded.

INDIAN COTTON FOR LANCASHIRE

(Continued from page 1.)

Indian cotton by Britain was being made sufficiently well-known to India to encourage the increased buying of Lancashire textiles.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the work of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee was becoming widely known in India. He had every hope that the results would be as indicated by Mr. Chorlton.

CREATING BETTER FEELING

Mr. S. S. Hammersley asked if Sir Samuel Hoare had an opportunity of contrasting the very valuable results to India of this propaganda with the unfortunate results of the reception of the trade agreement.

Sir Samuel replied he was quite sure the more the effect of the Lancashire purchases became known to India, the better it was for every one concerned and more likely it was to create a better feeling.—Reuter's Extra Special.

CIVIL STATION & STATE TERRITORY

Question Of Bangalore In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the House of Commons replying to the Duchess of Athol who asked whether the purchases of land in the Civil Station at Bangalore had been ratified by the Secretary of State or the Government of India, Sir Samuel Hoare said he was informed by the Government of India that the sales and transfers of land had been made over a long period of years either in the name of the Municipal Commission or the Government of India while at least in one case the sale was made in the name of the Secretary of State.

The Duchess asked whether the information given did not dispose of the contention that the Civil Station at Bangalore was in Mysore territory.

Sir Samuel replied: "No, nothing of the kind."

NO NEED TO REMIND

The Duchess of Athol raised the question of the third memorial presented to the Viceroy by the residents of Tangasseri against the proposed transfer to Travancore State and asked Sir Samuel Hoare whether he would bear in mind the undertaking given both to the House of Lords and the House of Commons that the inhabitants of this place would not be transferred without their consent.

Sir Samuel replied it was quite unnecessary for the Duchess to remind him of any undertakings he had given. He would certainly carry them out.—Reuter.

NO GOING BEYOND LOCARNO

Sir John Simon On London Decisions

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The House of Commons was crowded when Sir John Simon briefly referred to the Anglo-French Agreement. Mr. Lansbury complained that Sir John Simon had addressed the nation through broadcast on Sunday evening instead of reserving his remarks for Parliament first. Sir John defended his broadcast by referring to the sabbatical calm when the communique was issued and a number of misleading statements circulating on it. He thought he could not now usefully amplify the information contained in the communique. Other signatories to the Locarno Agreements were informed of the trend of the Anglo-French discussions and were invited to join with themselves and the French in the consultation.

As regards the scheme for providing Western Europe with a deterrent against unprovoked aerial aggression, if the proposals were adopted, it was agreed that British commitment would not extend beyond the Locarno obligations. It was too early to expect any definite official replies from the other Governments but as far as Germany was concerned, the British Ambassador in Berlin had reported that the head of the Press department of the German Foreign Office had announced that Germany would regard the London proposals as the basis for negotiations.

This statement was received with cheers.

Mr. MacDonald promised that the House of Commons would be given an opportunity to debate the decisions.—Reuter's Special.

Pt. MOTILAL'S ANNIVERSARY

Public Meeting At Congress House To-morrow

To observe the 4th death anniversary of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p m (S. T.) at the Congress House, when Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and Sjts. Nagindas T. Master, K. M. Munshi, S. A. Brelvi and others will speak.

UNIVERSITY AIMS AND IDEALS

(Continued from page 6.)

which discourses were delivered and attended by students with rapt attention.

A Corporate Body.

We see then that the Universities in their origin supplied a felt need, a real, earnest, genuine demand for knowledge, and that they came to be known as Universities when they embraced all arts and sciences. Another interesting thing that we have to note about a University is that, when it arose and came to be known as such, we find it already in the form of a Corporation, a body of teachers and students with its own rules and regulations acting as one corporate body and exercising governing powers sufficient to maintain control and discipline among their community. In this respect they resembled the local self-governing bodies in their origin and the Charters which the Government granted them later, only confirmed the rights and privileges which the Universities already exercised.

Thus these early Universities, taking the University of Paris as an example, even before they were formally recognised by Government, exercised the right of granting the degree of the Master of Arts, the only degree then devised or known, and the procedure that was followed in granting the degree was very interesting. What is technically known as admission to the degree was really nothing more nor less than receiving the Chancellor's permission to "incept" and by "inception" was implied the master's formal entrance upon the functions of a duly licensed teacher and his recognition as such by his brothers in the profession. The previous stage of the student's academic career was one of apprenticeship for the mastership and when he was fit to attain this mastership, it was something like an emancipation from the previous state, and this emancipation was symbolized by placing the magisterial cap on his head, the kind of cap that is still used by graduates while receiving their degrees. The ceremony was in imitation of the old Roman ceremony of manumission by which slaves in ancient Rome were freed, and was performed by his "former instructor" under whom he was said to incept. After this, the new Master of Arts gave a formal inaugural lecture to prove his capacity and was duly admitted into the society of his professional brethren and took his seat in the master's chair.

(To Be Continued)

PRINCE OF WALES FLIES FOR HOLIDAY

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Prince of Wales flew to Calais 'en route' to Kitzbuehel for the winter sports holiday.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from Col. 7).

fair to continue it in respect of the municipal servants.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin opposed the motion and said the salaries drawn by Bombay Municipal officials were higher than the municipal officials of any Municipality in India.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai suggested to restore cuts of the employees drawing less than Rs. 200 p.m. as they were more hard hit than others.

The proposition being put to vote was thrown out. The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

LABOUR MEMBERS FOR CORPORATION

Mr. D K Sawant, the fifth candidate in the municipal elections from the Trade Union Constituency having withdrawn, there will be no contest to-day as advertised by the Municipal Commissioner. The following four gentlemen are declared duly elected and will represent the Trade Union Constituency in the Municipal Corporation:

(1) Mr. Jamnadas M. Metha, (2) Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle (3) Mr. A. Soares and (4) Mr. M. E Serang.

DANGEROUS DRUGS THAT MAKE SUICIDE EASY

City Corporation Recommend Restriction Of Sale

PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

The question of giving relief to the unemployed in the city was again revived in the Municipal Corporation on Monday when Prof. Sohrab R. Davar moved.

"That in view of the urgent nature of the question of relief of unemployment in this City which is pressing hard on all classes and particularly on the middle lower class and the intelligent industrial labour. His Worship the Mayor be requested to take immediate steps to call a meeting of all important commercial, industrial and other bodies he may think best in order to discuss and decide what measures should be adopted in order to meet with this situation."

Prof. Davar gave examples of the British Government and the American Government as to how they had taken prompt measures to give relief to the unemployed. He thought it was the duty of the Government to take up the matter and since they had not done so, he asked the Mayor to convene a meeting of the leading commercial associations to devise measures.

As the Mayor pointed out that the Corporation could not give him a mandate to convene the meeting, Prof. Davar agreed to modify his resolution to send it to the Law, and Revenue Committee for report.

Mr. V. N. Vedak seconded the amended resolution and it was agreed to.

RESTRICT SUICIDE.

Dr. J. N. Choksy then moved:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that the present policy of Government in allowing a practically free sale of Opium, Bhang, Charas and Ganja is extremely dangerous to the public health and public welfare of the City since it leads to frequent suicides and poisoning, increases crime and insanity.

That the Public Health Committee be requested to submit a draft representation to Government on the subject at an early date."

Dr. Choksy said there was no country in the world where poisonous drugs were sold unrestricted. India was an exception. Many suicides were committed by poisonous drugs sold in the city and he thought that there should be some restriction on their sales.

The proposition was carried.

AERODROME FOR BOMBAY.

Dr. Choksy then moved:—"That the Standing Committee be requested to report as to the desirability and feasibility of constructing a Municipal Aerodrome on the Back Bay Reclamation Grounds and to submit for the approval of the Corporation a scheme for giving effect to their recommendations, if any, in the matter."

Dr. Choksy said that third rate ports in India had their aerodromes which stimulated their trade and industries. If Bombay Municipality owned one, it would replenish their revenue and also develop the City's trade and industries.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker seconded the proposition

HEALTH FIRST.

Mr. K. F. Nariman did not think that the municipal aerodrome will in any way benefit the Municipality. The real beneficiary he said, will be the Government of India. Besides, it was not the function of the municipality to own an aerodrome. There were many burning questions such as primary education, relief to the unemployed and drainage in the North of the island which required tackling first.

Dr. A. Collaco, Mr. Soonderdas Morarji and Mr. V. N. Vedak also opposed the proposition and it was thrown out.

RESTORE CUTS

The Corporation then discussed the budget estimates for 1934-35. Mr. M. N. Talpade moved to drop the estimates in respect of voluntary cuts and that the cuts be restored.

Mr Talpade said that the cut in the salaries of the municipal employees was unjust and iniquitous and he submitted that it should be restored.

Mr. M. A. Dabholker seconded the proposition and said that since the government had restored the cut, it would not be

(Continued in Col. 5).

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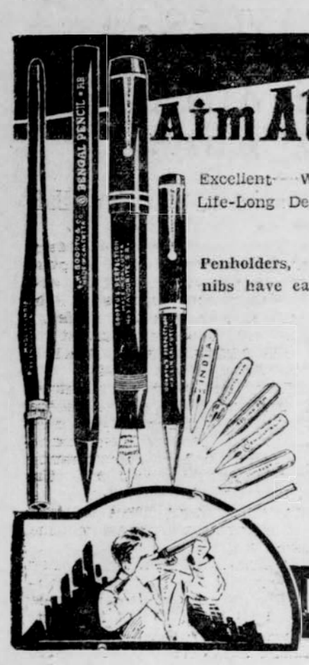

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Lady Brabourne photographed in picturesque surroundings after opening the new wing of the University Settlement Building on Saturday.

Horniman Vindicated

(Continued from page 12.)

fide business in cotton, linseed, gold, silver and Insurance.

"Gambling in Differences"

When, however, these witnesses were subjected to a searching cross-examination it was found that complainant's business has been almost entirely of a speculative nature. He has been doing what is usually called gambling in differences. He has not taken delivery of a single bale of cotton in transactions up to ten or twelve thousand over the year. Put at its highest his business is that of a speculator on a fairly large scale.

Three or four years ago he was in considerable financial embarrassment and was in the hands of Pathan money-lenders. To-day the wheel of fortune appears to have turned in his favour and he is the owner of two properties collectively valued at Rs. 46,000.

Witnesses' Lack of Knowledge.

It is against a complainant such as this that the accused has made his allegations.

The prosecution witnesses do not appear to have been influenced by these facts when they deposed to complainant's high reputation in the market and to the damage to his character by the allegations of accused.

In fact they appear to know very little about him beyond what he cared to tell them. And in the witness-box modesty was not his outstanding quality.

For the defence it is urged that the accused is protected by exception 9 to Section 500 I. P. C. Now exception 9 states:—

"It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it or any other person or for the public good."

Evidence Examined.

Good faith is defined in Section 52 I. P. C. thus:—"Nothing is said to be done or believed in good faith which is done or believed, without due care or attention".

Now can it be said in this case that the accused has acted with due care and attention when he has made these serious allegations against complainant.

Let us examine the evidence on this point. Mr Krishna Menon who has been called as a witness for the defence states that he spoke to accused about complainant's activities as a receiver of bets. Mr. Krishna Menon appeared in the witness box to be responsible and a respectable youngman. He was formerly Secretary to Dr. Ansari, the Political Leader, and also served under accused for some time.

Complainant's Office

On getting this information what did accused do? Did he rush into print with this valuable piece of information? No. He exercised that due care and attention which the Law demands before the plea of good faith can be acceptable. He told Mr. Menon to go back and verify his facts. Mr. Menon visited complainant's office, on 25th April last. At about 8 p.m. complainant was seated with half a dozen others. He was at a large table. On the table were slips of paper and pencils. Persons came in, gave money to the men seated there and murmured something. The men there wrote down what was said to them and accepted the money.

He reported these facts to accused on April 26th. Accused told him that he must make absolutely certain by laying a bet himself.

On April 26, Mr. Menon went back at 7-30 or 8 p.m. to complainant's shop. The complainant was seated there. Mr. Menon took out a Rupee. Before he could say anything complainant asked "opening or closing"? Mr. Menon said "closing". He then directed him to one of the men seated there to whom Mr. Menon gave the rupee and laid his bet.

Menon's Evidence Accepted

During the time Mr. Menon was there other persons also came and laid bets. Mr. Menon reported the result of his experiment as a "bogus punter" to accused on April 27. Now Mr. Menon has been cross-examined by the Counsel for the prosecution on the details of satta gambling and New York opening and closing figures. On each of these points Mr. Menon showed ignorance but he has never posed as a "notorious gambler." Moreover it is not necessary to know or understand the intricacies of the New York opening or closing in order to lay a bet. I believe the evidence of Mr. Menon who has resisted on many facts a very searching cross-examination.

Accused's Care And Attention

Now I fail to see what greater care or caution accused could have taken. His own former employee comes to him with a rumour he has heard. He tells the employee to go back and verify the rumour. The employee returns and states he has seen for himself that the rumour is true.

Accused does not rest content with this but tells him to clinch the matter by laying a bet himself at complainant's shop. The employee does this and accused's opinion is then confirmed.

However this is not all, to make assurance doubly sure. Accused caused independent inquiries to be made quite apart from Menon's investigations.

Complainant's Admissions

These investigations disclosed facts which were also admitted in cross-examination, viz., that although the premises were in reality in the possession of complainant the rent bills were made out in the name of Maganlal Jagjivan; that the telephone No. 23487 which was being used by complainant was in the name of Maganlal Jagjivan; that from grave financial difficulties in 1930 he had in 4 years reached comparative affluence and owned property worth Rs. 46,000; that he had twice been arrested for Satta gambling and acquitted; that complainant's office is open upto a late hour at night.

To my mind there are many important facts to a person who already has evidence that the person about whom they are predicated is receiving satta bets. Any one of them taken alone might not be conclusive but taken collectively must lead to the irresistible conclusion that he does not do genuine Insurance business.

Comes As A Shock.

Let me stress the point further. Can it be seriously urged that complainant was doing Insurance business at his Popatwadi Pedi until 10 or 11 p.m. This comes as something of a shock from a Sub-Agent who does not know what his own policies are or what is meant by a surrender value in life Insurance business. Moreover, his Insurance business has no bank account, complainant has paid no income-tax and keeps no books of account for his cotton. Linseed. Gold, and Silved business. His whole business seems extremely elusive when one tries to get at grips with what exactly is his business.

Discredited in Witness-Box.

As to the man himself he has been discredited in the witness box on a minor point, but with a thoroughness which left him a sorry sight as he tried to explain away what "was a patent lie" as shown by the camera. Complainant, denied with indignation that he ever visited the quarters of Police officers at Princess Street Section within which his business lies. He was led on rather mercilessly and when his position had been definitely fixed a photograph was produced showing the complainant standing on the steps of the Police Officer's quarters. He was not disconcerted, however, and tried to explain it away by a statement of his wishing to have a Darshan of the Upasani Maharaj. The incident is a small one but has not done much credit to complainant's reputation for truth or precision.

"For Public Good"

Now can it he said that Accused has by publishing these statements in reference to complainant done so for the public good?

Complainant is a total stranger to the Accused. There is therefore no suggestion that Accused was actuated by personal spite or vindictiveness. Moreover Accused has for sometime been carrying a crusade against the menace of dictiveness. Moreover Accused has published letters and interviews and written articles personally dealing with what is generally acknowledged to be a growing menace in this city.

In my opinion such a campaign is definitely for public good.

In exposing such evils and showing to his readers its demoralising effect upon society the Accused is doing a valuable public service. He has a higher ideal of the Journalist profession than that it is a mere matter of giving news to the public. A Journalist is also a leader of public opinion and can help to direct and mould it provided he keeps within the Corners of the law.

Menace to Journalism

It would be a serious menace to journalism in Bombay if an Editor could be intimidated by threats of prosecution into silence or acquiesence in the face of a growing social evil.

I hold that the Accused has exercised due care and attention in verifying his facts and that after doing so it was for the public good that he should make known the results. I therefore hold, on a close study of the two articles in question, each taken as a whole, and a careful appreciation of the evidence in this case, that the Accused has succeeded in bringing his Case within exception (9) of the Section 500 of the I P C.

I therefore acquit the accused

Mr. Horniman: I thank, your worship

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Mr. Frank Oliviera and Mr. Rueben Solomon appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz with Mr E. J. Biem defended Mr. B G. Horniman.

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SAFECUARDS FOR BURMA CHETTIARS

Sir Annamalai Submits Memorandum To Viceroy

A memorandum to the following effect has been submitted by Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, as a member of the Burma Indian Deputation, to His Excellency the Viceroy on January 24 last on Land Alienation and Representation.

The Chettiar banker in Burma has been there for generations: he has cultivated most friendly relations with his Burman clientele, he has been responsible for a vast area being converted from forest into cultivable lands; he has always been kind and considerate to his borrowers; he has now become an unwilling landowner owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he is willing to part with the land even at a loss.

The Chettiar is financing agricultural operations to-day and without him crops cannot be raised This is also borne out by more than one responsible official. By way of land revenue and income-tax and other taxes, we are contributing every year to the general revenues of Burma about one crore of rupees. Chettiar's investments in Burma include their borrowed capital also. Their fulfilment of their obligations to their creditors depends upon the fulfilment of the obligations of the Burmans to Chettiars and on the value of the lands in the possession of Chettiars.

DISASTROUS LEGISLATION

This is the position of Chettiars in Burma. The passing of any law discriminatory in character, and any restriction regarding the realisation of outstandings, purchase and sale of lands and other properties, will be disastrous. Discrimination or restriction will be ruinous to the entire community.

Burma was hitherto a part of India; we invested so largely there because of the security we enjoyed and the certainty of the protection of our interests. We never dreamt that there would arise a possibility of any discrimination or restriction against us in our business life in Burma.

We look to Your Excellency's Government to give us all necessary safeguards for our interests in Burma.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued From Page 6).

unreasonably be assumed that the Franco-British entente following on the heels of the Franco-Italian agreement, will offer better prospects for the peace of Europe than was the case last year. Another symptom of the same tendency is found in the arrangements reported to be concluded for the floating of a German Loan in Britain. Lovers of world peace must welcome such developments, however, doubtful they might feel about the real value of such events.

Japan And Mongolia

Japanese military ventures on the border of Manchukuo continue. While the previous week's occurrence is dismissed by the British Foreign Secretary as. Only a local affair, last week's venture seems much more ambitious and menacing. Japan has not, however, the same easy path to success in this region as it is reported to be under Soviet influence and the Government there is of Soviet persuasion. But that does not necessarily mean that a conflict between Japan and Russia is imminent. Japan is a shrewd judge of her own strength, and will not venture upon an offensive she cannot maintain.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON FUTURES RISE BY FOUR POINTS

Postponement Of Supreme Court Decision Checks Aggressive Demand

FRANC STEADY BUT GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT IN STERLING

Silver Advances Slightly But Gold Immobile

WHEAT AND LINSEED DECLINE DUE TO GENERAL DISAPPOINTMENT

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

FAILURE OF SUPREME COURT DISHEARTENS N. Y. COTTON EX.

The market appeared moderately active in the beginning but failure of Supreme Court to give its decision checked aggressive demand and prices were unable to appreciate to any great extent, However, recent great liquidation has strengthened the technicle position.

CLOSE MOVEMENTS IN CROSS RATES.

Fluctuation in Sterling and Franc were practically steady.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN SILVER

Silver registered a slight advance with a firm undertone.

WHEAT AND LINSEED DISPLAY A DOWN-GOING TREND.

Chicago wheat opened quiet but later prices eased under Commission Houses selling as a result of the disappointment caused by the Supreme Court. Argentine Linseed opened steady and later prices declined on foreign selling on disappointed foreigncables.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	12.27
To-day's opening	12.28
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	12.31
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	6.72
To-day's opening	6.71
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.72
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 248

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 4.

New York cotton was moderately active on some small buying orders and market showed some improvement but failure of supreme court to give decision checked aggressive demand and prices were unable to appreciate to any great extent however recent liquidation has strengthened technical position and worse effect of adverse gold ruling seemed to have been almost discounted. Trading in May commenced at 12.28 i.e. one point higher than previous closing prices advanced slightly on some local and foreign buying together with better Liverpool advices but in absence of aggressive inquiry and general uncertainty with regard to gold decision further rise was held in check and movements were very narrow with traders awaiting developments.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 4.

The following were the opening ranges

March	(12.29/12.27) 12.23/12.23
May	(12.34/12.34) 12.28/12.28
July	(12.35/12.35) 12.30/12.29

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 4.

3-30 p m

London on Bombay	(1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.62 1/8) 5.61 1/2
New York on Bombay	(36.95) 36.92
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 5/8) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan	(57.40) 57.62
London on Shanghai	(1-5 1/2) 1-5 5/8
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January	(6.78) 6.75
American March	(6.72) 6.69
Egyptian January	(8.48) 8.45
Egyptian March	(8.44) 8.41

BOMBAY COTTON

Throughout the day the local market acted fairly well the rate for Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 246/8. Late at night the rate was quoted at about Rs. 248/4 the undertone is rather strong. Active tone in New York lends further strength in the market.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	487
To-day's opening	487 1/8
To-day's closing	4.87 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	4.87
To-day's opening	4.87 1/4
To-day's closing	4.87 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closing at £99 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	74.34
To-day's opening	74.34
To-day's closing	74.28

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 4.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	(24 5/16d)	24 7/16d
Spot	(24 7/16d)	24 9/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 4.

Gold per ounce (£7-2-0) £7-2-1

BULLION

London, Feb. 4.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 5/16d) 24 5/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-2-4) £7-2-0

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 4.

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8

4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.

6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 62, 62/6 and 66/14; Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/3, 34/15/9 and 35/0/6 early trading was quiet and featureless but later prices advanced on option dealers and banks buying influenced by steadier franc closed steady at Rs. 35, 35/0/6 and 35/1/3 wheat closed steady at Rs. 4/11/6 linseed steady at Rs. 7/2/3.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Firm

CALCUTTA, Feb 4.

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled firm and good turnover resulted. In coals moderate business was put through at steady prices. Hurriladih was conspicuous feature. Teas continued to be dull. Miscellaneous section shew no change. Government securities were more steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent new loan 1941 101/4; three and a half per cent Government Paper 98/5; four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 117/6; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/11.

Coals: Bengal 283/8; Equitable 39/4; Hurriladih 18/14; Mundulpur 8/10; New Manbhoom 66/14; West Jamuria 10/12.

Jutes: Anglo-India 553; Auckland 289/8; Belvedere 478; Baran gore 224; Bally 263; Budge Budge 401; Clive 38/15; Howrah 65/5, Do (A. Pref.) 140; India 547; Kamarhatty 673, Do. Pref 133/8; Kinnison 770; Lansdowne 237/8; Lawrence 615, Do. Pref. 146; National 29/4; New Central 460; Nuddea 74/8; Reliance 83/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/5; Benares Elec. 15/6; Muttra Elec. 11/4; U. P Electric 160; Bengal Iron 4/12; Burn and Co. ordy. 312; Delhi Flour pref. 97; Associated Hotels pref. 162; B. I. Corporation ordy 2/14, Do. pref 158:8; Indian Wood Products 37/4; Midnapore Zemindary 77; Buland Sugar 13/6; Rohats Sugar 10/2. A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Liverpool wheat opened steady March 57 3/8, May 60 3/8, July 62 3/8 there was slight improvement in prices but business generally continued to be restricted by uncertainty with regard to foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 4.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.95 7/8. Prices eased under commission house selling and liquidation as result of disappointment over supreme courts early decision.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 4.

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.05. Prices declined on foreign selling and liquidation influenced by disappointing foreign cables with price falling to 12.01 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 4.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

IEA

Indian Pekoe (2-1) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 5/8 paid buyers) £17 1/2 sellers.
Dunlop Jan (unchanged) February sellers £21
Lightning Jan (unchanged) £19 1/4 February sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/16) 6 1/8 paid sellers
April-June (6 3/8 paid buyers) 6 5/16 paid buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£9 9/16 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan (£15 3/8 sellers) £14 15/16 paid sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable) £14 7/8 nominal sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 4.
10-30 p.m.

	Rs a. p.
Wheat May	4 11 6
Linseed May	7 2 3

The tone was quiet.

METALS.

Tin (£233 3/4 buyers £234 sellers steady) £233 1/2 buyers £233 5/8 sellers
Lead (£10 1/16 buyers £10 1/8 sellers quiet) £10 5/8 buyers £10 8/8 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 3/4 to £31) £30 1/2 to £31
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay. Feb. 4.

S S Bankura, S. G. Sclombe Busrah via Kara, Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.
S S Maloja, J. Browning. Sydney via Colombo, Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.
S S Golconda, H. M. Mardnoth, Moulmein via Colombo, Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.
S S Nurjehan, J. F. Smith, Rangoon via Colombo, Turner Morrison & Co.
S S J. B. Aug Kessler, J. Strung, Abadan, Burmah Shell O. S. & D. Co. Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay. Feb. 4.

S S Durenda, A. A. Parker, Karachi and Coast Ports, Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.
S S Nagina, W. S. Williamson, Calcutta via Tuticorin, Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.
S S Alavi, J. Beathi, Jeddah via Karachi, Turner Morrison & Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Sinnoh Maru, China Japan Ports via Singapore.

London Stock Exchange

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the Stock Exchange the Anglo-French agreement was cordially received and helped to strengthen sentiment but, apart from a sharp improvement in German loans, its effect was small the markets generally being overshadowed by the prevailing financial difficulties of several commodities and the business in new account was disappointing. Baird Television deferred shares further spurted from seven shillings to 12/6 closing at 10/9.

Commodities dealings in pepper were suspended till 7/4, owing to financial difficulties. Cotton eased on postponement of gold clause decision, but later recovered in sympathy with America. Wall Street opened very dull and then became irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 4.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday Jan. 24 £100
Friday, Jan 25, £99 7/8
Monday, Jan 28 £99 3/4
Tuesday, Jan 29 £99 1/2
Wednesday Jan 30 £99
Thursday Jan 31 £99 1/4
Friday Feb. 1 £99 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 4.

London Stock Exchange displayed some activity although enquiry was limited giltedged securities were in fair request but actual business was small three and half was quoted £99 1/2 i.e. 5 shillings higher than previous closing. London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.87 1/8 and then sell to 4.87 1/16 but subsequently gradually improved to 4.87 5/16. Franc opened at 74.34 and remained practically steady with slight changes. Silver opened steady at 62/2, 62/8, 66/12 there was very little activity to-day owing to absence of any slimulating foreign advices and prices eased somewhat on scattered selling and realising however prices recovered partially on better London advices closed steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£92 3/8) £92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£111 7/8) £111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 1/8) £113 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£120 5/8) £120 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£108 7/8) £108 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 1/2) £118 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-9) 28-9
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5 1/8) 5 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (dol 32-4 1/2) 31-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (dol 42) dol 42
Imperial Chemical (dol 37-6) dol. 37-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (dol 10-1 1/2) dol 10-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (dol 109-6) dol 109-6
Realisation 1930 (dol 84 1/2) dol 86 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (51-9) 52-1 1/2
University Ordinary (27-6) 27-6
Ford Motors (dol 33) dol 32-6
Cables and Wireless (dol 6 5/8) dol 6 7/6
British American Tobacco (dol 122-6) dol 123-9
Camera 'A' (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (142) 140-3
P and O S N Co Defd (17-4 1/2) 17
Distillers (92) 92-3
Bredrurd Dyers (9-9) 9-9
British Celonese (12-3) 11-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (67\) 67-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-3) 50
Fine Cotton Spinners (8) 8
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 10
Inter Nickels (23 1/4) 23 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£53-3/4) £54 3/4
L M S Ford (£21 1/4) £19 1/4
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 7/8
Southern Dutch (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£138 3/4) £138 3/4
London 'G' Stock (£92 1/2) £94

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (288-9) 286-3
Goddar New (192-6) 191-3
Moddar New (77-6) 77-6
Sub Nigel (245) 246-3
Spring Mines (188-9) 190
Union Corporation (147-6) 148-9

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mrs. Blackwell, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and the Revd. Dr. J. and Mrs. McKenzie lunched at Government House on Monday.

Lady Brabourne attended the Girl Guides Rally in honour of H. R. H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, on the Cooperage on Monday.

Lady Brabourne presided at the Annual Meeting of the Y. W. C. A., Mayo Road on Monday.

Colonel D. R. C. Hartley and Captain and Mrs. F. W. Brett dined at Government House on Monday.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 4.
3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1949/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£116 1/2) £117
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£106 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

U S Steel Common (dol 20) dol 18-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3
Donaro Tea (35) 34-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£17) £17

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 31-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (£61-3) £60
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£16 1/4) £15 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (53-7 1/2) £53-7 1/2
Rand Mines (151-3) 150

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (42-6) 42-6
Anglo Persian (51-3) 51-3
Burma Oil (80) 80
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Shell Transport (52-6) 53-9
Royal Dutch (£20) £20 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 4.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 31 1/4) dol 31.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 5/8) dol 10 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 36 1/8) dol 36 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 29 7/8) unquoted

MATCH AGAINST GUJARAT ENDS IN DRAW

Bombay Qualifies For Next Round Against Maharashtra

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 4.

The third day's play in the Bombay-Gujerat match produced bright cricket and the game ended in a draw. Bombay qualifying for the next round against Maharashtra in the first innings. Bombay carried the overnight total to 300 for 7 before declaring at lunch time. Wadker 89 and D'Avoine 51 were the principal scorers, the former hitting nine fours and latter five fours and three sixes.

Gujerat fared better in their second knock, making 166 for four at the close. Champak Mehta 57 not out and Heptulla 38 were their prominent batsmen. The former had one six and five boundaries in his score and the latter four boundaries.

SCORES.

Bombay's second innings concluded:—

Wadker, b Godambe,	89
Baporia, c Gore, b Joshi	33
D'Avoine, c Desai, b Joshi	51
Jai (not out)	29
Havewala, c Heptulla, b Joshi	4
Merchant (not out)	3
Extras	13
Total (for 7 wkts., dec.)	300

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Botawala	14	7	31	1
Godambe	17	4	49	1
Mehta	15	3	65	0
Joshi	15	2	31	3
Khanderao	3	0	34	0
Heptulla	4	0	19	0
Desai	6	0	40	0
Sheikh	3	0	18	0

GUJARAT SECOND INNINGS.

Y. Shaik, l.b.w. b Merchant	0
Meht a (not out)	57
Joshi, b Wadker	13
Heptullah c Merchant b Gai	38
Khanderao, c Merchant b Jai	23
M. Shaikh (not out)	21
Extras	14
Total (for 4 wkts.)	166

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Merchant	15	5	31	1
Talpade	15	2	44	0
Gai	12	2	26	1
Wadker	9	1	24	1
Havewala	2	0	6	0
Jai	3	1	6	1
Baporia	3	1	6	1
Chury	3	2	6	0
D'Avoine	1	0	1	0
Contractor	1	1	0	0

—A. P.

WATCH-DOGS OF CITY'S RATE-PAYERS

Decision To Form Nationalist Municipal Party

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.

The formation of a Municipal Nationalist Party, consisting of not less than 42 members of the Corporation, was decided upon at a meeting of the nationally-minded members of the Bombay Corporation held on Saturday evening.

The Party, which will inclue 20 Congressmen including 3 Congress Socialist members of Corporation, is to be formed into separate "blocs", with liberty for the "blocs" to maintain their separate entity. While the Congress, Socialist and Labour groups will be allowed to carry on their own programme inside the Corporation, it will be the aim of the Party to pool together the resources of all the "blocs" in the Party on certain propositions which are of common interest, such as the proposition to have a elected Municipal Commissioner.

After two hours' discussion, on Saturday, a Sub-Committee to frame the constitution of the Party was appointed by the meeting of 30 members of the Corporation and the late Mr. V. J. Patel's Municipal Party Constitution will be the basis on which the Constitution will be framed.

It will be remembered that immediately after the results of the Municipal elections were declared, the following suggestion was made by the "Chronicle":—

"If some of the leaders of the Congress were to take the initiative to form a party inside the Corporation without restricting it only to Congressmen and with a programme which is not as radical as the Congress Socialist Party has put before the electorate, there is every possibility of a Nationalist Party of more than 40 members being formed."

The forecast of the "Chronicle" is most likely to be fulfilled.

Last week, Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. and a member of the Corporation, sent out invitations in his individual capacity to as many as 53, newly elected Corporators with a nationalist bent of mind to discuss a programme that he had drafted and decide on the formation of a Municipal Party.

Among those invited to attend the informal meeting, besides the Congress and Congress Socialists, were Messrs. Hirjebehedin, Husseinbhoy Laljee, Jafferbhoy Laljee, V. S. Velinkar, Vaidya, Joshi, Dahanukar, Mrs. Malinibai Sukthanker and others.

While 30 of them attended, about a dozen of them sent letters or information to the effect that they agreed with the idea of forming a Nationalist Party and expressing regret for not being able to attend the meeting, which was held "in camera."

PARTY'S FUNCTIONS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided initiated the discussion of the programme of the Party. This programme, it is stated, differed in many respects from the two programmes published by the Congress Socialist Party and the Secretary of the B.P.C.C. According to Mr. Nariman's programme, the Party was to keep a strict watch on the Municipal finances, agitate for the common amenities of the public, like more water or better roads.

The first question that was raised by one of the Congress Corporators was that there should be a sort of criterion by which the Party should be differentiated from any other party in the Corporation. It was suggested that the Party should be practically the same like the one that was led by the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, it is understood, said that before forming the Party, it should be decided as to who should be the members of the Party. According to him every Corporator wishing to become a member of the Party should, at least, be a member of the Indian National Congress as a token of allegiance to the Congress and that he should wear pure Swadeshi.

Some of the members, who were present and who did not belong either to the Congress or the Socialist Party, but were all the same Nationalists, were against the restriction of Congress membership and Swadeshi to be imposed on members of the Party. It was held by them that such a course would drive out many Nationalist members of the Corporation from the Party, which would automatically shrink in number. They wanted it to be a broad-based Party, which would allow all Nationalists to join it on civic questions. They were for Nationalism in civic affairs without bringing politics into it and were also against any sartorial restrictions.

NO MERGING INTO "A CROWD"

Mr. S. K. Patil felt that it would not be possible for the Congress members of the Corporation to merge themselves or their identity with any other party. The Congress had asked the electorate to give preference to Congressmen, and had published its own programme before the elections took place. The Congress members hence owed allegiance to the Indian National Congress, and were bound to maintain their identity within the Corporation. If they did attempt to merge themselves into a crowd then they would not be true to their promise to the electorate.

Mr. Patil suggested that a broad-based party should be formed of all the Nationalists in the Corporation on a 'bloc' system. According to him, the different 'blocs' like the Congress, Socialists and Labour, should maintain their individuality and fight for the furtherance of their own programme, all the time being members of the Nationalist Party, which pooled together all its energies for a common cause in civic affairs.

On questions like the election of a Municipal Commissioner, the voting down of propositions of addresses to Governors and Viceroys of complete Swadeshi in Municipal purchases and doing business only with indigenous firms all the 'blocs' will unite together, and vote according to the decision of the Party Executive.

Messrs. Masani and Ali Bahadur Khan, Socialist members of the Corporation, supported Mr. Patil in his view that 'bloc' should be allowed individual liberty to carry out their programme.

COMMITTEE TO FRAME CONSTITUTION

At the conclusion of the discussions, a Committee of a few members was appointed to frame the Constitution of the Party. The following are the names of some of the members of the Sub-Committee:—

Messrs. Nagindas Master, S. K. Patil, (Convenor) Govindlal Shivlal, Dahanukar, M. R. Masani, R. K. Vaidya, and S. C. Joshi.

Within a fortnight, it is expected that the Constitution which will be based on the Constitution of the Nationalist Party of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel will be ready and the official National Party will come into existence by the end of the month.

STRIKE SETTLED

"Swadhin Bharat" Compositors Resume After Agreement

The compositors of "Swadhin Bharat," Hindi Daily struck work on Monday morning. The Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union made a written representation on behalf of the men setting forth their grievances including immediate payment of over-time arrears while Union Volunteers picketed outside the Press.

In the evening the representatives of the Union met the management and the strike was called off after a mutual agreement was arrived at.

CENTRAL INDIA SHARES UP.

Hydro-Electric & Steels Firm

CEMENTS ACTIVE ON GENERAL BUYING

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

Reports of expansion of currency were mainly responsible for strong opening of the Share bazar to-day. There was feverish buying and at the opening Tata Steel Defd shares were quoted at Rs. 695 and immediately advanced to Rs. 700 when profit taking by recent buyers checked the rise and prices receded to Rs. 695. At this level there was renewed buying and prices again advanced to Rs. 700 when long liquidation had depressing effect

Tata Steel ordinary shares opened firm at Rs. 147/8 and immediately advanced to Rs. 150. At this level there was heavy long liquidation which met with scale-down buying and the offerings were well absorbed by the growing demand as it is generally believed that in about one year these shares will be on the dividend. Prices gradually declined to Rs. 146/4.

At this level the market was quiet but steady and both buying and selling being equal prices fluctuated within a narrow range during the middle of the session.

Lowest prices for Tata Steel Defds. Rs. 681/4 and Ordinary Rs. 146/4 were reached during the early part of the second hour when renewed buying pushed up prices and recovered some of the lost ground.

There was fairly active buying in Mill shares and Nagpur shares recorded a sharp rise. Cement shares were also firm on active buying influenced by private reports of no possibility of excise duty.

The undertone of the market was firm throughout the session and circumstances are in favour of further improvement. Thus it will be advisable to lean on the bull side and buy on all declines.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

100 Ahm. Ad.	313 12
500 Bom. Cotton	72 8
250 Bombay Dyeing	985 0
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	331 4
100 Central India	407 8
100 Colaba	168 2
100 Coorla	115 0
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	395 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	137 8
100 Gokak	236 4
1000 Hindustan	1.885 0
100 Indore	103 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	86 4
100 Kohinoor	239 6
250 Laxmi	810 0
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1420 0
250 Model	72 8
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	221 4
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 4

Bombay Dyeing 985 982 987 979 980 985
Century 328 331
Central India 395 390 392 391 401 406 407
Colaba 165 168
Kohinoor 335 336 339/6
Simplex 105
Swadeshi 258 260 264 270 275
Bundi 39 38/10 38/12 38/14
Indian Cement 392 393 388 390 396 397/8
Tata Steel Defd 695 700 697 700 688 691 681 690 693 690 691/4
Tata Steel Ordinary 148/8 150 149/8 148/12 149/8 148 148/8 147 148 146/4 147/8 148/8 147/12
Bombay Steam 315
Bombay Burma 401 402/8
Tata Hydro 183 182/8
Andhra 1830 1840 1832 1840
Tata Power 1615 1610 1615 1612 1620 1611 1625 1635 1631/4

100 Phoenix	330 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
50 Simplex	105 0
100 Swadeshi	275 0
100 Swan	82 8
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1535 0
1000 Western	982 8
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	107 12
25-50 Central Bank	38 8
500 Imp Bank	1577 8
125-500 Imp. Cont.	400 0
50-100 India	121 0
5 Union	5 11
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	38 14
70 Gwalior	120 8
160 Indian	397 8
40 Katni Def.	1330 0
100 Katni Ord.	388 12
75 Okha	210 0
10 Punjab	27 12
100 Shahabad	382 8
70 United	75 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 10
15-75 New India	46 0
200 Oriental	4625 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old X.D.	165 10
1000 Andhra Valley	1840 0
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	172 8
100 Bom. Suburban	165 0
10 Broach	13 2
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	181 4
100 Tata Hydro	182 8
1000 Tata Power	1631 4
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	866 4
100 Amr. Patty	122 8
100 C. Province	89 9
100 Dhond Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	72 0
100 Mandra Bhon	94 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 12
100 Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	776 4
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	38 12
30 Tata Steel Def.	691 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	147 12
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	213 12
80 Belapur Sugar	291 4
250 Bombay Steam	317 8
125 Bombay Burma	402 8
15 Bombay Burma Contry	127 8
8sh. British Petrol	4 1 3
50 Bombay Telephone	116 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	155 0
100 Ind Radio Def	565 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	515 0
1000 Port Canning	615 0
15 Scindia	14 4
30 Tata Construction	87 4
25 Tata Oil	24 4
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1367 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram.	82 8
5 p.c. Central India	525 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 12
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½ p. c. Tata Power	1,415 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	182 8
7-1-2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
7 p.c Vishnu	660 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb 4

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 98/8/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/2
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/14
5 per cent 1939/44 107/14
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103
5 per cent M Deb 1950 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
5 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/0/6 and advanced to Rs. 98/9/6 on active buying.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 4

Wheat	2,055 cwts.
Linseed	2,435 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard	677 cwts.
Gingellyseed	326 cwts.
Poppyseed	699 cwts.
Groundnuts	13,266 cwts.
Castorseed	2,095 cwts.
Rice	18,781 cwts.
Myrabollams	829 cwts.
Cottonseed	10,995 cwts.
Gram	3,300 cwts.
Joowar	443 cwts.
Barley	1,394 cwts.
Bajree	3,155 cwts.
Coal	3,427 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1934-35	1933-34
P. P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
2-2-35	3744000	6056000
Receipts Yesterday		
2-2-35	11000	15000
Exports to date		
2-2-35	3005000	4894000
Stock at Ports 1-2-35	2839000	3833000
Stock Interior Towns		
1-2-35	765000	2061000
Stock Liverpool 1-2-35	897000	992000
Visible Supply 1-2-35	6394000	8653000
Quantity in sight		
1-2-35	6513000	9460000
Quantity out of sight		
1-2-35	5437000	7360000

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 1st February 13,501 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 851,271 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 830,763 bales

Increase 20,508 bales

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Feb 2

March 53.80 plus 40
May 53.95 plus 15
July 54.60 plus 40

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 4

The local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 244 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 245/4 and advanced to Rs. 246/12 on active buying.

Trading in Broach J/A delivery commenced to-day at a premium of Rs. 3 at Rs. 249/12. There was some buying which improved prices to Rs. 250/12 but at this level there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 248/12.

Later on the market was quiet with scattered liquidation and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 245/12. It is believed that shorts will take opportunity of lower levels to transfer their unprotected sales to the later month which will have sustaining effect.

Liverpool market opened at decline of one point as anticipated. The local market was very steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 247/4
Broach J/A. Rs. 248/8
Oomra March Rs. 226/8
Oomra May Rs. 225/8
Bengal March Rs. 151/4
Bengal May Rs. 153

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 4

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G					
Bengal U P	...	161	157	154	151
Panjab	...	161	157	154	151
Rajputana	...	161	157	154	151
Oomra No. 3	238	235	232	228	...
C P No. 1	254	251	248	244	...
C P No. 2	245	242	239	235	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 4

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	169
Bengal Fine	...	160
Bengal F G	...	156
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	159
Sindh-Punjab F G	...	155
Wardha-Hingt	...	248
Nagpur/Savner	...	250
Pundhurna	...	237
Yeotmal	...	236
Arvi	...	236
Ellichpur	...	234
Amraoti-Berar	...	230
Khamgaon	...	232/34
Mulkapur	...	229/31
Khandesh	206	226/28
Jalna/Sailu	...	226/28
Burwah/Sanavad	...	236
Broach Fine	248	...
Punjab/American	...	291
Punjab/American mix	...	266
Cambodia	316/321	...
Miraj/Sangli	241/256	...
Compta Good	256/266	...
Bagalkot	236	...
Kampala	388	...
Busoga	386	...
Jinja	384	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY — Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2-2-35	This year.
Khandesh	1,910	116,217
Central India	609	30,735
Barsi and Nagar	684	51,333
Hyderabad-Gaorani	151	16,727
Berar	2,198	140,202
Central Provinces	835	28,473
Total Oomras	6,337	383,687
Dholera	1,973	76,072
N.-W. Provinces	204	22,244
Rajputana	275	8,393
Sind-Punjab	1,483	182,444
Broach	250	8,983
Coompta and Dharwar	78	27,684
Westerns-Northerns	...	20,539
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	150	27,633
Persian	...	2,188
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	1,982	98,327
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	4
Total	12,732	864,003

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 31st Jan.

In full-pressed Bales

	2-2-35	This year.
Europe	615	149,766
Japan and China	2,189	395,608
Coast Ports	...	9,096
Up-country by Rail	...	82,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	35,926
Total	2,804	672,798

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Feb 3

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Gram Rs. 18 20
Tilseed Rs. 40 45
Linseed Rs. 25 26
Tuar Rs. 20 22
Jawar Rs. 12 14
Bajara Rs. 15 16
Oil cakes Rs. 15 17
Moog (green) Rs. 17 20
Moog (black) Rs. 15 17
Ajavan Rs. 16 18
Cottonseed Rs. 15 16
Maka Rs. 5 7
Kapas Malwi Rs. 56 61
Kapas Nimadi Rs. 56 59
Kapas Anjad Rs. 60 64
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 100 109
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 100 105
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 246
Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. 267
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs.

Satan Than Rate.

Hukumchand 4/5
Indore Malwa 4/5
Kalyanmal 4/2
State 4/2
Bhandari 4/4
Swadeshi 4/1

Tea rates per lb.:—

Lipton 9 as. to 1/12
Brook Bond 8 as. to 1/4
Chandara Brand 7 as to 1/8
Dharmal 6 as. to 1/4
Otur Brand 4 as. to 1

Shares:—

100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 45
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 107
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ordy 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd Pref 114
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 187
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 107
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 37
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 4
100 Binod Mills Ltd 145
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 1
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 31
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

Bullion:

Gold bar per tolas 36
Silver per 100 tolas 65

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 4

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Apr-May.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/16 Ready.
Banks buying D D 1/6 7/32 Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-May

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274 3/4
Banks selling T T 272 3/4
Banks buying T T 270 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 558
Banks buying D D 568

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 119

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 97

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 2nd instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 3/8 4th instant
Japan/London 1/2 4th instant
Java/London closed 2nd instant
London/Paris 74.34 2nd instant
London/Belgium 21.01 3/4 2nd instant
London/Switzerland 15.14 3/4 2nd instant
London/Italy 57.50 2nd instant
London/Berlin 12.21 2nd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 2nd instant
London/New York 4.87 3/16 2nd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.25 1/8 2nd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7-2-4 1st instant £7-2-0 2nd instant

Silver London Ready 24 5/16 1st instant 24 5/16 2nd instant

Silver London Forward 24 7/16 1st instant 24 7/16 2nd instant

Silver New York Ready 53 3/4 1st instant 53 3/4 2nd instant

London discounts 3 mos 3/8 per cent 1st instant 3/8 per cent 2nd instant

London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 1st instant 1/2 per cent 2nd instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 3/4 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON SUGAR REPORT

Bombay, Feb 2

The following is a copy of the Sugar Report received by Messrs. M and B Begg from their London office and dated: London, 24th January.

The decline in terminal values has shaken off the more optimistic feeling which has prevailed since it was announced that some producers preferred to store sugars rather than to allow them to fall into buyers' hands without some evidence of bargaining as to prices. No doubt, this show of resistance on the part of sellers was pleasing to a market which has been in favour of the buyers for such a long period, and it certainly was of considerable assistance in increasing the value of raw sugar from the neighbourhood of sh 3/9 to sh 4-6d. However, we are now informed that part, if not all, of these stored sugars—amounting to some 50,000 tons have been handed over to the refiners.

If this transfer is actually a fact, it will no doubt, account for the recent absence of interest in raw sugars. It had been expected that refiners would be fairly regular buyers of Cubans and other non-preferential sugars as the arrivals and pressure from the home-grown and colonial sources decreased. It was also, expected that Cuba with a larger preference to the United States would be a stronger holder of sugars for shipment elsewhere. For the moment, however, refiners appear quite comfortable and in the absence of outside support, to the terminal market it is perhaps too early to look for an appreciable rise in prices. Nevertheless, the statistical position is more promising than for some time past and it seems unreasonable to expect prices to recede to the low levels we experienced late last year. With the prospects of the trade coming in the market early in next month, and the consequent renewal of interest in raw sugars, we maintain the view that a reasonably optimistic view of the future is warranted, and we are of the belief that purchases around present levels are to be advocated.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 2

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Lt Com	3
Amer Forn Pow 7 per cent P	18
Electric Bond Common	6 1/2
Consolidated Gas	19 1/2
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	42
Western Union Telgm	28 1/2
Radio Corporation	5
New York Central	17 1/2
Erie R R	11
Great North Preid	14
Distillers Seagram	16
Sun Life of Canada	335
Bethlehem Steel	30
United States Steel	37
Int Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 3/4
Kennecott Copper	17
Int Harvester	41
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	30
General Motors	31 1/2
Socony	14
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	21 1/2
Celanese Corptn of Amer	32

Market steady but undertain.

It is believed that if Supreme Court's decision on "Gold Clause" cases is favourable to Government prices will advance. If decision is unfavourable it will be accompanied by administration's measures to counteract bad effects. Stock Exchange Commission will also take protective action if there are indications of serious selling movement.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb 4

The local silver market was steady to-day with a moderate turnover. There was not much price movement but recent heavy liquidation and existence of short interest indicate strong technical situation. It is safe to buy around present level as foreign markets are fairly steady. The local market is mainly influenced by rumours of removal of import duty but this will encourage free exports from this country which will have bullish effect. The gold market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover.

Ready silver	62 4 0
1st settlement	62 7 0
2nd settlement	35 14 0
Ready gold	34 15 0
1st settlement	34 15 6
2nd settlement	66 14 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 4

Broach A/M opening 244 1/2; highest 246 1/4; lowest 243 1/2; closing 244

Oomra March opening 223 1/2; highest 226 1/2; lowest 223 1/2; closing 224 1/2

Oomra May opening 228 1/2; highest 226 1/4; lowest 223 1/2; closing 224

Bengal March opening 150 3/4; highest 153; lowest 150 3/4; closing 151 1/2

Bengal May opening 153 1/2; highest 156 1/4; lowest 153 1/4; closing 153 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 16 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-35) Rs. 8 1/2

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Dividend Of 12 Per Cent

The following is the half yearly report of the Imperial Bank of India ending December 1934:—

The Bank Rate remained unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent throughout the half-year. It was reduced to the present figure in February 1933.

The continued weakness in trade demand has again restricted the outlets for the Bank's funds. This is reflected in the steady rise in Government Securities.

Commodity prices have continued to fluctuate. Cotton closed appreciably higher and jute showed some improvement. Paddy improved up to November when prices weakened considerably. Tea has been lower.

Exchange has been very steady on the continuance of gold exports although the figure for the half-year at Rs. 24 1/2 crores is Rs. 12 1/2 crores below the export in the previous half-year.

The Reserve Bank of India will take over the Government Accounts Department and the Public Debt Office work from the Imperial Bank on the 1st April and arrangements are being made to place at the disposal of the Reserve Bank the staff necessary for these departments.

The changes arising out of the Imperial Bank of India Amendment Act, 1934, have already been circularised to shareholders and steps are being taken to give effect to these changes when the Amendment Act comes into force.

At the urgent request of the Government of India the Board reluctantly agreed to the release of Sir Osborne Smith as from the 1st January 1935 and he has been appointed the first Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

After making the usual and necessary provisions the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 41,52,857-5-6 which, with Rs. 31,13,353-14-7 brought forward from the half-year ended the 30th June 1934, makes a total of Rs. 72,66,211-4-1.

This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

	Rs. As. P.
1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 12 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax	33,75,000 0 0
2. Transferred to Reserve Fund	7,50,000 0 0
3. Transferred to Pension Funds	76,000 0 0
4. Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	30,65,211 4 1
Total	72,66,211 4 1

Foreign And Local Selling

UNCERTAINTY DUE POSTPONED GOLD DECISION

Some Resistance Around 12 Cents

MARKETS UNSETTLED AND NERVOUS

Bombay, Feb. 4.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being long liquidation and foreign selling.

The market will continue uncertain owing to postponement of the decision regarding the gold clause. There may be further liquidation in the meantime and cotton prices are likely to sag but the Government's loan policy will induce strong resistance around 12 cent level.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with May 12.34. During the first hour there was some demand which improved prices by one point and May was quoted 12.35 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was heavy selling which resulted in a decline of 9 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.45c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points at 12 34c. per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Business was restricted by the uncertainty with regard to the gold clause and the market eased under realising, with the failure of further unfavourable Indian crop reports to stimulate buying, suggesting that the situation is discounted.

Traders are watching very closely the progress of cotton hearings before the senate agricultural committee which is investigating the possibility of reviving export butlets. According to the cotton exchange service, stocks of Indian cotton in India are much smaller than they were in recent years which suggests that foreign countries may be forced to turn to other sources. Probably to the united states.

There has been no indication of spot offerings in excess of absorbing powers. On the contrary there were no signs of any urgent demand remaining unsatisfied.

Meanwhile once the supreme Court's decision on the gold clause is handed down, some traders are inclined to expect better markets, particularly, should the decision be in favour of the administration. On the other hand it is believed that ways will be found for neutralising an unfavourable decision.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points on Saturday with May 6.74. The market was quiet in sympathy with poor Alexandria advices and also little selling from Bombay of new crop. There was fair trade offtake and the undertone of the market was easy. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 7.06d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close March was quoted 5.89. May 5 90 and July 5.91.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy on increased selling influenced by weak Alexandria advices. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points and Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 8.84d. Uppers futures also closes at a loss of 6 to 7 points and Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 7.76d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was considerable long liquidation and hedge selling in Alexandria market. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 22 to 26 points and Ashmouni futures declined 4 to 10 points.

PLOUGH-UP CAMPAIGN

Messrs. M and B Stern give the following extract from their Liverpool friends' market letter:—

"It is quite evident that the plough-up campaign of 1933 taught the cotton growers the value of co-operation and that the loans made through the medium of the Federal Land Banks have enabled farmers to liquidate their mortgages so much so that the Farm credit administration reports an increasing demand for farms with the average price 20 per cent higher than last year.

Confirming the benefits derived by farmers by the control of production, the American Cotton Crop Service cable to-day as follows:—

We believe Agricultural Adjustment Administration will have no trouble in getting cotton growers to reduce acreage 35 per cent instead of 25 per cent as per contracts signed last year."

It seems probable therefore that this season's acreage may not exceed 28 million acres and with droughty conditions so far unrelieved in the Western Belt, the yield may not exceed that of last season.

It is rumoured that the Senate Agricultural Committee are to discuss with the New York Cotton Exchange the possibility of changing the contract in order to make it more advantageous to the buyer and seller.

We believe that purchases made on all recessions will prove profitable."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.35—05 (10-31 a.m.)
Lowest 12.26—12 (11-54 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.75—02 (10-15 a.m.)
Lowest 6.72—05 (11-35 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Pending decision gold clause, scale down buying sustaining feature. Think market a good purchase on a further break.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co. New York:

Liquidation caused by uncertainty with regard to Gold decision and unsettled financial situation abroad.

Expect strong resistance around 12 cents.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., New York:—

Continuing uncertainty due postponed Gold decision likely cause further liquidation looks lower.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

Considerable selling looks like hedging East Indian.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:
Liverpool New York May 134 at Cross Rate 4.87

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 243 Liverpool May 1935 6.71 Rs. 49 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1935 243 New York May 12.27 Rs. 39 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.87

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 2

February 12.05—01
March 12.07—02
April 12.16—02

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 2

March 57 1/4—1/8d
May 60 1/8—1/4d
July 62 1/8—1/8d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 2

May 0.96 1/4 plus 1/4c
July 0.88 7/8 plus 1/2c
September 0.87 1/2 plus 5/8c

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT POONA

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 4.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper Finance Member to the Government of Bombay opened last evening the Swadeshi Exhibition, held here under the auspices of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum. Messages of good-will and sympathy were read out from H. H. Maharaja of Baroda, Chiefs of Aundh and Ichalkaranji, Mr. H. F. Knight, Sir C. V. Mehta, Dewan of Sangli and others. Mr. B. V. Gharpurey, the curator of the Museum gave a short survey of the plan of the Exhibition and some idea of the various institutions that partook in it. Khan Bahadur Cooper began by saying that industrial exhibitions is the right need of the hour. He recalled the valuable services of the late Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade who greatly contributed to broaden the view of industrial evolution in India and in Maharashtra in particular.

Khan Bahadur Cooper also declared open at this same function the drawing and handicrafts exhibition arranged as a part of the big exhibition by the Drawing Teachers' Association.

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1935

Desai's "Frontal Attack" On J.P.C. Scheme

Mr. Brown Vindicates Journalists' Rights

Law Member Admits, It Is Intelligible!

EXPEDITION TO NANDA-DEVI

Delhi Club To Send Party Of Indians To Himalayan Peak In Summer

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

It is now definitely decided by the Indian Himalayan Expedition Club, Delhi, to organise an Expedition during next summer to Nanda-Devi (about 26,000 ft.), the most precipitous peak situated in the central Himalayas in Kumaon.

It is proposed that members of the expeditionary party be taken from different parts of India. Those who may be interested in mountaineering as well as in scientific exploration will be selected. The personnel of the party will be selected during the month of April. The members will all assemble at a place convenient to all in May, when the start will be made. Persons desirous to accompany the party should apply during March.

The Nanda-Devi which bears a traditional significance behind it is considered an invincible fort of Goddess Nanda. It is about 110 miles north of Almora and is surrounded by several glaciers. Attempts to reconnoitre its base have been made in the past by a few foreign climbers but none succeeded in their attempts. The Indian party intends proceeding via Martoli, near Milan glacier.

It may be remembered that the Nanda-Devi is situated within India and therefore no visa is required for Indians to visit it.—United Press.

WHY ADMIT PRINCES TO FEDERATION?

Bhor State Subjects Demand Responsible Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 4.

The Bhor State People's Conference at its adjourned sitting this morning passed a number of resolutions several of them being of local importance.

The most important of the resolutions was the strong protest recorded by the Conference against the State trial under which Mr. Gopinath Potnis, a worker in the State, was tried and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Another resolution recording regret for the sad death of Mr. Dhondo Amrit Shetye, one of the founders of the Praja Sabha, was passed all standing. One resolution requested British Indian political leaders to refuse Princes admission in the Federation which at the cost of State subjects gave the Princes high and special safeguards.

Demand for responsibility in State administration was made by one resolution while another enunciated some practical lines on which its education should proceed.

The session terminated after thanksgiving.

RELIEF FOR BARODA PEASANTS?

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 4.

It is understood that the Baroda Government is devising measures for reduction in State expenditure due to cold disaster and peasants expect substantial relief.

The 9th Raniparaj Conference will be held in Vyara taluka at village Magarkui on the 17th inst., Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding.

The Maharani Woollen Mills, which had gone into liquidation, are sold to Sheth Ratansee Champsee of Bombay for Rs. 1,76,500.

"Sentinel" Editor Acquitted

Important Judgment In Defamation Case

"HORNIMAN IS DOING VALUABLE PUBLIC SERVICE IN EXPOSING EVILS"

"In exposing such evils and showing to his readers its demoralising effect upon society Mr. B. G. Horniman is doing a valuable public service. He has a higher ideal of the journalist's profession than that it is a mere matter of giving news to the public."

This was the observation made by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Monday, when he held that the campaign against "satta" khel carried on in the "Bombay Sentinel" "was definitely for the public good."

The Magistrate in acquitting Mr. Horniman of the charge of defamation preferred against him by Bhagwandas Lakhmidas, observed further, "It would be a serious menace to journalism in Bombay if an editor could be intimidated by threats of prosecution into silence or acquiescence in the face of a growing social evil."

The Magistrate discussed the evidence at length and held that Mr. Horniman had acted in good faith and for the public good and his case fell within exception 9 of section 500 I.P.C.

"Something Of A Shock"

Referring to the complainant's affluent circumstances achieved within the short space of three or four years, the Magistrate observed, "three or four years ago he was in considerable financial embarrassments and was in the hands of Pathan money-lenders. To-day the wheel of fortune appeared to have turned in his favour and he has properties worth Rs. 46,000."

As to the alleged Insurance business the complainant was doing at the time the two articles were published in the "Bombay Sentinel," the Magistrate questioned whether it could be seriously urged when in the witness box the complainant did not know what his own policies were or what is meant by the surrender value of a policy in Life Insurance business.

"This comes as something of a shock from a sub-Agent," the Magistrate observed, who added that while in the witness box modesty was not the complainant's outstanding quality.

"Discredited Witness"

The Magistrate referring to the cross-examination of the complainant by Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, observed, "As to the man himself he has been discredited in the witness box on a minor point but with a thoroughness which left him a sorry sight as he tried to explain away what was a 'patent lie' as shown by the camera."

The complainant had denied with indignation that he had ever visited the living quarters of Inspector D. V. Raje, of the Princess Street Police Station. The Magistrate observed that it was only after the complainant had been led on "rather mercilessly" and when his position had been definitely fixed that a photograph was produced by Mr. Khairaz showing Bhagwandas Lakhmidas on the doorstep of Inspector D. V. Raje. "He was not disconcerted," the Magistrate said, "and tried to explain it away" by stating he had gone there to obtain the Darshan of the Upasani Maharaj.

"This incident was a small one but has not done much credit to the complainant's reputation for truth," said Mr. Brown.

Complete Vindication Of Horniman

The prosecution was a sequel to the publication of two articles on May 16 and May 23rd last in the "Bombay Sentinel" on "the evils of Sutta Khel" then rampant in the city, in which reference was made to the complainant as a "notorious bucket shopkeeper." The complainant alleged that this and other statements in the articles were defamatory of him.

The Magistrate fully accepted the evidence of Mr. Krishna Menon, who had testified to having laid a bet with the complainant in his "shop" at Popalwadi.

The Magistrate's judgment is a complete vindication of Mr. Horniman and constitutes a finding that he was justified in drawing the inferences that he did on the information in his position.

JUDGMENT IN FULL

After citing the charges the Magistrate proceeded: The accused in this case is charged under Section 500 of the I. P. C. with defaming the complainant.

The accused has pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The complainant in this case is a landed proprietor and does business in silver and gold. For about 3 months prior to the institution of the proceedings he has been doing Insurance business.

The accused is a journalist and editor of a newspaper published in Bombay called the "Bombay Sentinel."

Campaign Against Sutta Khel.

Since Feb. 12, 1934 the accused had been publishing letters and articles in the "Bombay Sentinel" dealing with the problem of Sutta gambling in this city. On February 15 last accused published an interview with a high police official to show that the evil of sutta gambling was growing into a serious menace in this city and that the law required to be modified to deal with it.

In the issues of the "Bombay Sentinel" of May 16 and May 23, 1934, the accused wrote two articles dealing with sutta gambling and containing allegations in reference to the complainant which are set forth in detail in the two charges that have been framed. The alleged offending articles have been put in as Exhibits "D" and "E".

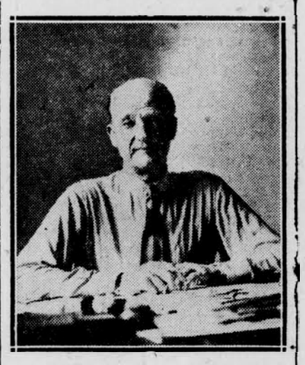
Indignant Denials.

The prosecution have called the complainant into the witness-box and he has indignantly denied the allegations made against him. He has denied the allegation that he is a notorious bucket shopkeeper or one at all. He denies that gamblers patronise his shop. He says that it is not true that he used a telephone under a different name designedly.

He says that it is not true that he takes sutta bets at his office or behind any timber store. He says that the allegations made by accused have damaged him. The Insurance Company called upon him for an explanation. His relations have also criticised him as a result of the articles.

Several witnesses have been called for the prosecution to show that complainant is a genuine business man and he does bona-

(Continued on page 9.)



Mr. B. G. Horniman

Salaries Of Govt. Servants

DECISION NOT TO REIMPOSE CUTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

The following press 'communique' has been issued:—

The Government of India have decided not to reimpose the cut in the salaries of Government servants when it expires on March 31st next. This decision covers All-India Services generally and all employees of the Government of India, including those whose pay is debited to Defence and Railway Services.

EXPLANATION

The Associated Press understands that it was the intention of the Government of India to announce decision regarding cuts in salaries in the Legislative Assembly to-day (Monday) in reply to a question, and they had informed the Local Governments accordingly. In view of the fact that the questions in the Assembly had been postponed till to-morrow the decision had to be announced to-day (Monday).—A. P.

"We Destroy Only To Rebuild"

BUT JINNAH'S ATTITUDE "PUZZLES" SIRCAR

Scathing Indictment Of "Sham Reforms"

"I appeal to the House that even if we have not the power to compel the authorities to grant what we want, we have certainly self-respect to repeal what we do not want."

In the above words Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai launched his "intelligible frontal attack" (admitted by Sir N. N. Sircar) on the J. P. C. scheme in the course of scathing criticism in the Assembly on Monday, moving his amendment motion.

"Destroy Only To Build"

Appealing to the House to reject the Law Member's motion, Mr. Desai concluded his 45 minutes' oratory, by quoting the late Desabandhu's argument "We shall destroy only to build,"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

In a tense atmosphere surcharged with hopes and fears, eager expectancy and perilous uncertainties intermingled with preliminary delights of partial success and partial failure, the Assembly met to-day with Sir Abdur Rahim in the Chair to launch a three-day debate on the problems of India's constitutional future.

Never before since 1921 the Assembly under the present Montford Constitution, was faced with such a gigantic task of deciding an issue which touched the future of every man and woman in India and many millions outside India. It is this sense of magnitude of the problem that generated a sort of hushed silence and added poignancy to a rather delicate situation.

RECORD NUMBER OF VISITORS

Before work started, the President held a conference with the party leaders in order to determine the method of procedure regarding the amendments by the party leaders as also shoals of other amendments which have already come and are still pouring in.

At the time of wiring the actual position was unknown as the Conference was still proceeding, but lobby talks indicate that the President will ask, after Sir N.N. Sircar has moved the official motion, Messrs, Desai, Jinnah and Aney to move their amendments and thereafter throw open the debate to the House.

It is known at present that Mr. Jinnah will ask the President's permission to have verdict of the House separately on three parts of his motion, namely Federation, Provincial Autonomy and Communal Award. All the three parts will vote against the Federation and the Congress and Nationalist Parties will (Independent Party may not) reject the autonomy scheme. As regards the Communal Award part, the Nationalists and Independents will go contrary ways and the Congress party will remain neutral.

Congress To Support Jinnah?

Lobby information reveals that if the Congress motion is defeated, the Congress by sheer exigencies of circumstances may have to support Mr. Jinnah's motion including the autonomy scheme but minus the Communal Award portion.

But all party tactics and intentions depend for their execution on the Government attitude. If they remain neutral like the Provincial Governments, the situation will become immensely easier for the three parties. But if Government decide to take part in voting all party manoeuvres will undergo substantial modifications and changing of fronts.

The Viceroy held an Executive Council meeting yesterday and discussed this problem thoroughly.

It is stated that Government will formulate their ultimate decision on Thursday after watching the trends of opinions and discussions on Monday and Wednesday.—

Question Hour Suspended.

As a result of the informal conference among the President and the various party leaders, Sir Abdur Rahim announced, before the House proceeded with its business, that he had decided to suspend the question hour in order to allow more time to the discussion of the J.P.C. Report.

As regards the procedure to be followed in moving the amendments and discussion on the report, it has been decided that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party, should first move the Congress Party's amendment He would be followed by Mr. Jinnah, Leader of the Independents, whereafter Mr. Aney, Leader of the Nationalists, would move his amendment.

As regards the other amendments it may be that the authors of those motions will not move them, but the debate will follow on the amendments of the Report simultaneously.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Madame Halide Hanum and Lady Sircar were seated in the distinguished visitors' gallery while in the President's gallery were Sardar Patel, Pandit Radhakanta Malaviya and Miss Jinnah.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chatterjee, U Thein Maung and U Ba Se were sworn in to-day.

Satyamurti's Question.

Although the question hour was suspended, the President allowed Mr. Satyamurthi to ask his short-notice question regarding the negotiations of Indo-Burman Trade Agreement.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked the Commerce Member: Is it a fact that negotiations are afoot between the Government of India and Government of Burma for the Trade Agreement? At what stage do negotiations stand? What are the terms of the proposed Agreement?

Mr. Satyamurthi further questioned: Will the House be given opportunity to discuss and express its opinion on the terms of the Agreement? If not why not. Have the Government ascertained in any way the opinion of the people of India or Burma regarding this matter?

Sir Joseph Bhore replying said that Government of India have under consideration, in consultation with the representatives of the Government of Burma, the nature and period of mutual trade relations of India and Burma during the transitory period of separation. He regretted that he was unable to say at this stage what would be the outcome of the consultation to which he referred.—

Mr. Jinnah interrogated whether the Government of India have thought it fit not to consult this House regarding this trade negotiation.

NO CONSULTATION.

Sir Joseph Bhore: There will be no consultation before the agreement is concluded.

Mr. Jinnah: After the conclusion of the agreement will the Government seek approval of the House as in case of Indo-British Trade Agreement?

Mr. Satyamurthi: Why the Government do not propose to consult the House before the final agreement?

Sir Joseph Bhore: Because that is the accepted constitutional policy.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Is there any constitutional policy which prevents the Government to do otherwise?

Sir Joseph Bhore: The Government propose strictly to follow the constitutional policy as followed.

Mr. Jinnah: Before conclusion,

(Continued on page 7.)

100 ARRESTS IN GAYA

Sequel To Widespread Raids In Connection With Dacoities

PATNA, Feb. 4.

Nearly 100 arrests have been made by the police following widespread searches in Gaya and suburbs just carried out in connection with road dacoities attended with savage violence which raged long in an epidemic form.—United Press.

FACTION FIGHT TRAGEDY

Man Receives Fatal Injuries At Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 4.

Considerable excitement prevails here over the reported murder of Abdul Sakur Pahelwan, who had gone with a party to assist his friends in ejecting one goldsmith from his house on the goldsmith's refusal to vacate the house during night. A free fight ensued between both the factions, and Sakur received fatal injuries.

Following Sakur's death his followers are alleged to have tried to give it a communal colour, and create disturbance, but were tactfully checkmated by the police whose investigations are still proceeding.

"SHARIFF SHOED."

Another act of hooliganism was committed here when a prominent Shariff while attending his business was shoed by the hooligans in broad daylight.—United Press.

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